The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

CONGRESS.

The Work Accomplished in the Last Session.

A List of the Bills Which Were Finally Passed.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The following is a complete list of all the bills which were passed finally by both branches of the Forty-third Congress during the session which has just closed.

An act to confirm an agreement made with the Shoshono Indians—Eastern band—for the purchase of the south part of their reservation in Wyoming Territory.

An act making appropriation to enable the Postmaster-General to carry into effect the law requiring the prepayment of postage on newspapers, approved June 23, 1874.

An act to reimburse the City of Boston for certain expenses incurred in the improvement of Chelsea-st.—formerly Charlestown—in connection with the United States Navy-Yard.

Joint Resolution to continue the Board of Audit to examine and audit the refunded or floating debt of the District of Columbia.

A Joint Resolution filling an existing vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

An act to relieve James L. Pugh of Alabama of political disabilities.

An act providing for the authentication of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for preserving the originals of all the laws in the Department of State.

An act reserving for the use Congress 150 copies of the Revised Statutes authorized to be printed by Act of June 20, 1874.

An act to enable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to proceed with its jury business.

An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands.

An act repealing so much of the Act entitled "An Act reorganizing the several Staff Corps of the Army," approved June 23, 1874, as applied to Contract Surgeons.

An act to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon.

An act explanatory of the resolution entitled "A resolution for the relief of settlers upon the Absentee Shawnee lands in Kansas," approved April 7, 1869.

An act providing for the resumption of specie payments.

An act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the payment of D. B. Allen & Co., for services in carrying the United States Mails.

An act to enable the Commissioner to make special distribution of seeds.

An act for the relief of Wm. A. Griffin.

An act to provide for compensating the officers of the Government in observing the Transit of Venus.

An act declaratory of An Act entitled, "An Act to amend the Customs revenue laws, and to repeal moieties," approved June 22, 1874.

Acts granting pensions to Hugh Wallace, Rosanna Quinn, John Brennan, William D. Boyd, Emily Phillips, Martha Wolf, Samuel Henderson, George Holmes, William D. Morrison, Sarah Summerville; heirs of John H. Bonus, Hannah B. Eaton, John W. Wright, John Hendrie, James R. Borland, John J. Bottgar, Rachael W. Phillips, Eli Persons, Robert D. Jones, Margaret Beeler, William M. Drake, James Burris, Balinda Craig, Alice Roper, Louisa Thomas, John Fink, Mary Logsdon, Abby A. Dike, William H. Blair, Heron W. Hanks. Joseph J. Petri, Dewitt, C. Chapman.

An act to amend Section 2,324 of the Revised Statutes relating to the development of the mining resources of the United States.

An act to provide an appropriation for continuing the construction of the Post Office and Custom House at St. Louis, Mo.

An act authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to grant a patent for certain land in the Territory of Arizona.

An act to constitute Burlington on the south side of Long Island in the State of New York a port of delivery.

An act authorizing the President to nominate Holmes Wickoff an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy.

An act for the relief of certain officers of the Navy, who were dropped, furloughed, or retired under the act of Feb. 28, 1855.

An act for the relief of John I. Smith.

An act for the payment of interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia.

An act to amend existing customs and internal revenue laws and for other purposes.

An act to remove the disabilities of Jas. Howard, of Baltimore, Md.

An act in regard to the visit of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

An act to provide for the relief of persons suffering from the ravages of grasshoppers.

An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

An act to remove the political disabilities of Henry Heath of Virginia.

Acts granting a pension to Francis Dodge, Angelica Hammond, William Wilhaus, Lydia A. Church, Nathan Upham, J. W. Caldwell, Wm. Ira Mayfield, Margaret S. Hastings, Margaret C. Wells, Peter Wolf Young, Eunice Wilson, and Sarah McAdams.

Acts for the relief of Lemuel D. Evans, J. W. Drew, J. W. Nichols, Daniel J. Mershon, Jr.

An act to enable Ann Jennette Hathaway to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of letters patent for improved device for converting reciprocating into rotary motion.

An act giving the approval and sanction of Congress to the route and termini of the Anacostia & Potomac River Railroad, and to regulate its construction and operation.

An act for the protection of the U. S. Custom House in the city of Louisville, Ky.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1874.

Joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress at Rome.

An act for the relief of Wm. J. Cotte.

An act to make an appropriation to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

An act to correct errors and to supply ommissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States.

An act for the relief of Thomas Winans and William L. Winans.

An act authorizing John Haseltine to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of his patent for a new and useful water-wheel.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An act providing for the distribution of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease land within the Cataraugus and Allegany reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

An act to amend the National Bank act, and fixing the compensation of National Bank Examiners.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to give permission to extend the Hygeia Hotel at Fortress Monroe, Va.

An act authorizing the Citizen's National Bank of Sanbornton, N. H., to change its name.

An act to facilitate the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the District Judge of Vermont.

An act authorizing Thomas W. Fitch, Engineer of the United States Navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife, Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia and for other purposes," approved Jan. 20, 1874.

An act to amend the 23d paragraph of section 3 of the act entitled "An act to regulate the fees and costs to be allowed clerks, marshals and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and for other purposes," approved February 26, 1853.

Acts for the relief of John B. Tyler, of Kentucky, John L. Williams of New York, and N. H. Dunphee of Massachusetts.

An act for the relief of actual settlers on lands claimed to be swamp and overflowed land in the State of Missouri.

Joint resolution appointing managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers.

An act to extend the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of debts due from Southern railroads, and for other purposes."

An act to protect all citizens in their civil and political rights.

An act fixing the number of paymasters in the army of the United States.

An act to authorize the promulgation of the general regulations for the government of the army.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1876.

An act explanatory of the act passed June 30, 1874. (Expense of street cleaning in Washington, D. C.)

An act to provide for the preservation of the manuscript returns of the first and ninth censuses.

An act further supplemental to the various acts prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections.

An act to declare the true intent and meaning of the 20th section of an act passed by the Legislature of Dakota, January 14, 1875, entitled an act making the conveyance of homesteads not valid unless the wife joins in the conveyance.

An act to provide for the sale of desert lands in Lasser county, California.

An act to incorporate the Capital, North O Street and South Washington Railway Company.

An act in relation to the Quartermaster's Department, fixing its status, reducing its members, and regulating appointments and promotions therein.

An act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

An act making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

An act making appropriations for the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

An act making appropriations for the expenses of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

An act to enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

An act making appropriations for Sundry Civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

An act granting a pension to John W. Darby.

An act to fix and reduce the Adjutant-General's Department of the army.

An act providing for the payment of certain employes of the House of Representatives.

An act to change the name of the Port of Nobleboro' to Dumariscotta.

An act to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government.

An act to reduce and fix the Adjutant-General's Department of the army.

An act providing for the payment of certain employes of the House of Representatives.

An act for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, United States Army.

An act for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An act extending the privileges of the library of Congress to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

An act granting pensions to Salem P. Rosen, late Second Lieutenant of the Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, widow of Thomas C. Brown, late a private in Company C, 8th Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and to Rosalie C. P. Lisle.

An act to provide for the sale of the buildings and grounds known as the Detroit Arsenal in the State of Michigan.

An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An act to make East Pasagonia, in the State of Mississippi, a port of delivery in the district of Pearl River.

An act authorizing the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company to straighten the line of their road.

Acts for the relief of the Willow Springs Distillery Company of Omaha, Neb.; granting pensions to Catharine Lea, widow of Jesse M. Lee, private, Company B, 2d Regiment Ohio Volunteers; to William O. Madison; to William C. Davis, a private in Company B, 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers; to Mary E. Stewart; to Margaret H. Pittinger.

An act authorizing the appointment of gaugers for the Customs service at the port of Philadelphia.

An act to change the name of the pleasure yacht Dolly Varden to Clochette.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act granting a pension to Martin D. Chandler.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of the Louisa House and for other purposes.

An Act restricting the refunding of customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department.

An Act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An Act to authorize the consolidation of the Auburn City National Bank and the First National Bank of Auburn, New York.

An Act to provide for deductions from the terms of sentence of United States prisoners.

An Act to punish certain larcenies and the receivers of stolen goods.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver condemned ordnance to the Joseph Warren Monument Association of Boston, Mass., for monumental purposes.

An Act to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to sign the certificate of extension of letters patent No. 28,470, granted to Frederick T. Grant, May 29, 1860, upon a silver machine.

An Act for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river.

An Act to amend an act approved June 18, 1838, entitled, An act to require the Judge of the District Courts of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson in said State.

An Act regulating the removal of causes from State Courts to Circuit Courts of the United States.

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An Act to provide for deducting any debt due to the United States from any judgment recorded against the United States by such debtor.

An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and remit certain taxes and penalties claimed to be due from mining and other corporations in the Sixth Collection District of Michigan.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An Act supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration.

An Act to authorize the change of name of the Second National Bank of Jamestown, N. Y.

An Act relating to the punishment of the crime of manslaughter.

An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

An Act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Acts for the relief of Mary L. Woolsey, widow of the late Commodore Melancthon B. Woolsey, of the Navy; to restore Capt. John C. Beaumont, of the United States Navy, to his original position on the Navy Register; granting pensions to Ferdinand Monti, to Samuel Purcell, Company A 1st Indiana Volunteers, Mexican war; to Wm. H. Small, to Lafayette Briggs, to Micajah Stout and John H. Looby.

An Act relating to a site for a public building in Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey.

Acts granting pensions to James A. Forgey, Betsey A. Eaton, Margaret Pattison, Sarah S. Cooper and Charles A. Draner; an increase of pension to Stephen Weatherlow; pensions to Cornelia M. Arthur, Abranna L. Dunn, Elizabeth Lanning and William Lyon.

An Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes.

An Act for the relief of Montraville Pattern, of Buncombe county, N. C.

An Act amendatory of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled An Act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

An Act for the relief of Major N. H. McLean, late of the Adjutant-General's Department, United States Army, and granting pensions to David Solsbury, Anzel Thayer, Braintree, Mass., Elizabeth Wolf, Charles C. Haight, and Melissa Rankin; to the widows, children, dependent mothers and fathers or orphan brothers and sisters of those soldiers who were murdered by guerrillas at Centralia, Missouri, in 1864.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to revive with amendment an act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, approved July 7, 1838.

An Act granting an increase of pension to Stephen Weatherlow.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, approved May 17, 1862.

An Act authorizing the acceptance by Captain C. H. Wells, of the U. S. Navy, of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

Acts for the relief of the owners of the steamer Clara Dobson, and Mrs. Sarah B. Forest, widow of Lieut. Dulany A. Forest, late of the United States Navy; and granting a pension to Sarah A. Woodworth.

An Act making appropriations for the payment of claims reported allowed by the Commissioners of Claims under the act of Congress of March 3, 1871.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, approved June 8, 1872.

An Act to protect ornamental and other trees on Government reservations and on lands purchased by the United States, and for other purposes.

An Act granting the right of way through the public lands to construct and maintain a railroad.

An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, and granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands.

An Act for the relief of E. Laws, Chief Engineer United States Navy.

An Act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Passed Assistant Paymaster E. Mellack, United States Army.

An Act for the relief of Samuel S. Potter.

An Act to set apart a certain portion of the Island of Mackinac, in the Straits of Mackinac, within the State of Michigan, as a national park.

An Act to abolish the consulate of Amoor River, and establish a consulate at Viadovostock, Russia, and for other purposes.

Acts for the relief of Courtland Parker, assignee of George W. Anderson, deceased, and of Joseph H. Colton.

An Act to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Topeka, Kansas.

An Act for the relief of the Holy Cross Mission in the Territory of Dakota.

An Act to authorize the trustees of the Free Young Benevolent Association to sell and convey square numbered 272 in the City of Washington.

An Act to extend the time within which the Board of Audit for the District of Columbia may receive, audit, and allow certain claims that have never been presented to said Board.

Acts for the relief of F. V. Hayden; of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, successor to the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana.

An Act to amend Section numbered 3,342 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to affixing stamps to brewers' casks.

An Act to donate to the State of Oregon a public building, lot, and material at the Dalles, Oregon.

An Act to provide for the republication of the first volume of *The Patent Office Gazette*.

An Act to make an appropriation for a public building at Covington, Ky.

An Act for the relief of George W. Dawson.

An Act authorizing the coinage of a 20 cent piece of silver at the mint of the United States.

An Act to relieve James Jackson, of Georgia, of his political disabilities.

An Act to authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa.

Acts for the relief of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and of the survivors of the Polaris.

An Act to amend section 1,422 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the better government of the navy.

An Act for the relief of Washington Crosland.

An Act to authorize the acceptance in behalf of the United States of America of certain real property occupied by the United States Consul at Rio.

An Act for the relief of William N. Denny, Major of the 51st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

An Act to donate a certain portion of the military reservation of Fort Brady to school district No. 1, in the township of Sault Sainte Marie, and State of Michigan, for school purposes.

An Act for the relief of M. Van Entrees Fuerstneck, late Second Lieutenant of the Sixty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers.

An Act to promote economy and efficiency in the Marine Hospital service.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use his discretion in the selection of material for the construction of a public building at Atlanta, Ga.

An Act granting a pension to Mercy E. Scattergood.

An Act relieving the political disabilities of Edward Booler, of Henry county, Virginia.

Acts granting a pension to Mrs. Sophia Green; for the relief of William Chester; granting pension to Stillman C. Spaulding; to free Norton Young and permitting Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, of the Navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain.

An Act to aid the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers in the State of Michigan.

An Act to provide for the construction of a military road in Arizona.

An Act granting a pension to Emilia A. Black.

An Act for the relief of settlers on lands within railroad limits.

Acts granting a pension to Jefferson W. Davis, First Sergeant Co. F, 64th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and to John M. Allen; removing the political disabilities of John Withers, Joseph F. Minter, and Wm. Kearney; granting pensions to Sarah Ann Crossly, Sarah B. Howe, and Mary Cranston; for the relief of Lydia Cruger, executrix of Moses Shepherd, deceased; removing the political disabilities of Beverly Kennon of Virginia; granting a pension to Richard G. Mobley and to Mary M. Lee, late First Lieutenant 15th Illinois Infantry.

An Act to incorporate the Inland and Seaboard Coasting Company of the District of Columbia.

An Act to amend the act entitled An act to incorporate the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1869.

Acts to relieve Isaac N. Brown of his political disabilities; removing the political disabilities of O. K. Singleton of Mississippi; to relieve Chas. H. Smith, M. D., of Richmond, Va., and Jas. B. Haines, of Covington, Ky., of all political disabilities; to remove the political disabilities of Thos. J. Famiteny and Chas H. Williamson; to relieve P. U. Murphy and John A. Brown, of Alabama, of political disabilities.

An Act to confirm the title to certain lands on the Fort Kearney Military Reservation in Fremont county, Iowa.

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.

What Eye-Witnesses Have to Say of the Terrible Destitution—Going Through a Winter with Scarcely any Food or Clothing—Pressing Necessity for Assistance.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PERRY, KANSAS, March 1, 1875.

The dearth in this State is even greater than we supposed early in the winter; but the liberality of the people outside has been such that very few, if any, have died of starvation. Some cases are reported, but I do not know that they are true.

The destitution in the eastern counties is greatly beyond what we anticipated. For eight or ten weeks the entire resources of the Central Relief Committee—a noble band of men—were required to avert starvation in the western counties. In the meantime the middle and eastern counties had to maintain their own needy, aided by scattering but generous donations of food, clothing and cash from eastern friends—not many have been sufficient to come to extreme want. For example, I have myself received, since the middle of December, over one thousand dollars in cash, besides several boxes of clothing, for which I thank the generous donors. With this money I have been able to purchase and dispense a large amount of provisions, and many poor men, women and children have been clad who were in tatters. It is a sad, laborious, yet grateful business to be the almoner of friends a thousand miles away. Many days our house has been crowded with people seeking relief,—people who in ordinary seasons have bread enough and to spare. On Saturday a very decent looking man called, whom I did not know, and brought a note from a friend of mine. I read the note, turned to him cheerfully, told him it was all right, and then asked him what I should give him. "My family have nothing to eat," said he, and then burst into tears, saying "I have lived fifty-seven years, and this is the first time I have had to do the like of this." I supplied him with food for his family, some cash and his famishing horses, and shoes for his bare-footed wife. This is but one case among hundreds similar.

If those good friends who have enabled me to do these things could see what we see every day they would feel that they never expended money to better purpose. And allow me to say in this connection, that of all the money I have so far received for the needy, there was not a single dollar but what came from earnest and active Christian men and women. I shall not name them, for they have a better and more enduring record than I can make.

Now the Central Relief Committee are beginning to send us some supplies, which, added to the funds yet in my hands, will bear us through for some time. The supply of the farm horses of poor men with corn, to keep them alive and preserve strength for Spring plowing, has been for some time my heaviest expense; but in ten days or two weeks we hope to have a supply at the public charge.

We have sufficient clothing for our district, so that I shall not solicit any more; but there are many other sections not so well supplied. For food for the people the pressure will be unabated for nearly three months yet; and as I have said before, the business of supplying about three townships, I beg my good friends to keep up the means to do it.

The winter has been terribly close and severe up to the last of February. Some horses and many cattle have died, and no little suffering has been endured by poorly clad people. But now that spring is approaching, and the people see that they are not forsaken or left to starve, and as all signs indicate a fruitful season, they are becoming more cheerful and hopeful. But, my dear friends, it is appalling to think of the suffering which would have been endured here but for the kindness and liberality of friends beyond our border. I shall not say our Eastern friends exclusively, for a few days ago the Central Relief Committee received a donation of ten thousand dollars from San Francisco—the gift, I believe, of California at large.

JOSIAH COPLEY.

A Graphic Picture of the Real State of Affairs in Kansas.

A few weeks ago the New York *Times* contained a startling and sensational statement to the effect that the distress in Kansas and the West had been largely exaggerated and that really there was no pressing need for aid, as there were plenty of people out there who were now living better than they ever did. This singular statement attracted some attention, and our well-known townsman, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, who is in correspondence with friends in Kansas, made inquiries in regard to the exact condition of affairs. In response he has just received the following letter, which speaks for itself:

TOPEKA, KANSAS, March 1, 1875.

To the Hon. F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR MR. BRUNOT:—Your letter this evening received. In reference to the subject of the "Kansas Sufferers" there can hardly be any statement too strong. There has been and there is great destitution as well as suffering in both Kansas and Nebraska. Of course, my knowledge is more exact in regard to this State, where I reside, and with all parts of which I have been in active correspondence for some months past. There had been through the State—greatly reducing the supply of corn upon which we widely rely as food for man and wholly as food for our horses and our stock—a very serious drouth during the two last summers, followed by the grasshopper visitation, which swept off the remainder of the corn and crops. The dry weather of two summers in succession had left us *no old crop*, as compared with former fertile and productive years. The farmers were relying upon the small half crop or quarter crop, with no balance on hand, either of corn or money, to get through this winter, and when the grasshoppers came *nothing was left, either of corn or money, all was gone hopelessly.* In the new counties the people looked starvation in the face literally. It was at their doors. At the same time, and from the same cause, the lack of money left them half clothed. They were in no condition to meet the winter, even if it had been a mild one. But the winter has been the most severe ever known. During the whole of the two months of January and February, there have been very few days when there has been any thawing of the ground, and, I think, not a night in which it has not frozen, while for a large part of the time the thermometer has ranged not much above zero, and very often much below. Even on this first day of March, the wind is from the northwest, the earth is covered with a heavy coating of ice and frozen sleet, and men can not work out of doors except in very active exercise. Thus it has happened that hundreds of men, and their families, on the 1st of January, hoped to get through the winter without help, have exhausted all their resources, and are obliged to ask for or to receive relief.

The element there is wide-spread destitution, and thousands must be fed until the spring and early summer shall furnish work and produce also vegetables for subsistence. East has done *nobly, most nobly.* If it had not been *the body of clothing* sent, *hundreds must have been frozen to death.* As it is, thousands have suffered from the dreadful cold. If it had not been for the *supplies of food* sent from the generous East and Pacific coast, *hundreds must have starved to death.* As it is, only a few have actually frozen or starved to death; yet a few *have* met this fate. It is a terrible calamity that has befallen us. It is folly or wickedness to deny it; yet in any temporary affliction, and a single year of plenty will set all right. It was the *extraordinary combination* of the visit of the devouring *locusts just upon the heels of a drouth*, which, as all agricultural communities are subject to, which made the accumulation of destitution and suffering. We have learned, through the trial, lessons which will be of the greatest value to the future of this young State. I have not lost one particle of faith as to the capabilities of the State. But we shall learn to husband our resources, and be prepared for the possible disasters that may come to any agricultural country. I trust that our friends may still patiently aid us, and that we may be able, by our right improvement of their favors, to show ourselves worthy of their generous kindness.

Believe me, dear Mr. Brunot, faithfully your friend and servant in Christ,

THOMAS H. VAIL,
Bishop of Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND.

Report on a Conflict Between a U. S. Marshal and the State Constabulary.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Governor Howard, of Rhode Island, presented to the Senate of that State yesterday, a report of the Chief Constable, in relation to the official interference of United States Marshal Coggershall, at the recent seizure of liquors which were under the protection of the State. On presenting the report, the Governor made a speech, in the course of which he said: "In the collision between the officers of this State and the United States I was called on by a member of the constabulary and informed of an existing difficulty, and requested to interfere in the matter. Although there was not a doubt in my own mind that I might direct a portion of the military establishment of this State to sustain State officers of the law, yet prudence required that the question might better be decided by the Court than by the intervention of the military. I therefore directed the constabulary to make no further effort to seize the liquors then held by the United State Marshal and Chief of Police. As the result, this has been placarded as a victory on the part of the United States Marshal and his deputies. I agree fully with the universal opinion that these attachments are conclusive, and therefore have hoped to find in the re- share a general sense of mortification at the indignity to which our Commonwealth was subjected. I realize, also, the gravity of the situation, and recognize it as our imperative duty to take measures for the early and proper adjustment of the question. There have been dinned into our ears for the past six months threats in regard to Fort Adams and the United States cutters, but so long as these threats were words, and rude words, they have been treated as such. Yet, when it is gravely stated by a respectable and intelligent journal that troops from Fort Adams and the United States cutter Dexter had been placed at the disposition of the Marshal, it seems proper to ask Why is this done? It must be for some purpose, waging war on the people of a State who from the first settlement have manifested for their intelligent conservation and patriotism. Your presence here, Senators, is a mockery and farce, if such proceedings as these are sustained by the Federal Government. The honorable Judiciary and Executive may as well resign their office and leave the control and direction of State affairs to the subordinates of the United States Government. So grave a question has been forced upon the State since its first settlement. It is a vital question, for in it are involved the sovereignty of the State and its harmonious relations with the United States. This little State of Rhode Island is entitled, on such points, to equal respect as larger States, or the General Government itself.

LEGISLATURES.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 6.—Mr. Tilman, of this city, introduced a bill in the House of Delegates to-day to punish parties creating disturbances in hotels, theatres and other places of amusement. It provides that persons who create disturbances in hotels by boisterous demands for accommodations, after the proprietor or his agent has declined to entertain them for want of room or other reasonable specified causes, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. In the case of theatres, managers are to have the right to refuse admission to persons not "fit transferable," and when a party not the original purchaser demands admittance, the doorkeeper can refuse him; but the price of the ticket must be refunded, and if he refuses to take the money and disturbs, or makes a disturbance, he is liable to arrest and fine. In both cases half the fine goes to the hotel keeper or manager, as the case may be. There are similar provisions regarding steamboats and railroads.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., March 6.—The recent memorial inscription in the United State Senate by Mr. Spencer was printed this morning and denounced for its statements. Harris, a white Republican Senator, rose in his seat on a question of privilege, and denounced the memorial. He said he never signed it, and had never seen it until this morning. He voted for nearly all the laws which the memorial denounced, and concluded by stating that his name was forged. Royal, a colored Senator, said J. B. Bingham brought a paper to him and asked his signature. He did not read it, but understood the paper to be a petition to make Arthur Bingham postmaster of Montgomery. He said he would never have signed the memorial knowingly. Another negro Senator said he had been in favor of supplying about three townships, I beg my good friends to keep up the means but there are many other sections not so of the bus- of Montgomery. He said he would never have signed the memorial knowingly. Another negro Senator said he had been in favor of supplying about three townships, I beg my good friends to keep up the means to do it. against Pearson's appointment to a United States Judgeship. Several other Republican Senators repudiated all knowledge of it. The Senate appointed a committee to find out who were the parties guilty of the fraud.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7.—Both branches of the Legislature have adopted resolutions for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the Governor demanding the removal of State Treasurer Cardozo for alleged irregularities in the execution of the law for the funding of the State debt. The Treasurer denies the charges, and an investigation will take place.

OBITUARY.

Hon. James Buffington.

FALL RIVER, March 7.—Hon. James Buffington, Representative of the First Congressional District of Massachusetts, arrived home this morning with his family, and went to the residence of his son-in-law, where he died suddenly an hour later. He was fifty-eight years of age, and had been indisposed for a long period.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., March 8, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, the lower lakes, Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising barometer, northwest winds, colder and clearing weather.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

$30,000,000 Bonds to be Called In.

Speaker Blaine Unable to Take Part in the Campaign in New Hampshire.

Republican and Democratic Senatorial Caucus Meetings.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1875.

Senatorial Caucuses.

The Republican members of the Senate were in caucus this afternoon. There was a full attendance, including Messrs. Christiancy, Cameron, of Wisconsin, and Paddock. The Democratic Senators held an informal consultation. Ex-President Johnson was not at either meeting.

The Republican caucus, as a result of more than three hours' discussion, decided that the Senate shall take action on the resolutions submitted. The first resolution declaring that P. B. S. Pinchback is entitled to a seat, and the second, the Logan and resolution declaring that the Kellogg administration is the legal Government of Louisiana.

Some Senators wanted the order of consideration reversed. Messrs. Logan, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Morrill (Me.), Sargent, Wright and Spencer were appointed a committee to revise the standing committees.

A similar committee, consisting of Messrs. Stevenson, Bogy, Pendleton, Hamlin and Whyte, was appointed by the Democratic caucus to confer with the Republican committee as to representation of the minority, with instructions to inform the Republicans that the Democrats are entitled to, and expect to have, in view of their increased numbers, an increased representation on the committees, say at least two on committees of seven members and three on committees of nine; also that the minority should be accorded the chairmanship and control of one other committee besides the Committee on Private Land Claims, which they have heretofore held.

The Democratic caucus, being called merely for the purpose of organization, did not discuss any political question. The Republican caucus, beyond determining the order of business, took no action binding the members in regard to the final disposition of Louisiana questions.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1875.

Louisiana Affairs.

The Louisiana Committee, changing their intention to hold a session for the perfection of the Wheeler compromise in this city, have decided to adjourn to New York. If the duplicate returns and other papers necessary to the task can be obtained from New Orleans in time, the first session of the committee will probably be held on Thursday next.

Chairmen of Senate Standing Committees.

The Senatorial Republican Caucus Committee has not yet completed the list of Standing Committees. The Democratic Senators have been informed that they will be allowed three members on all committees consisting of nine members, and two on committees consisting of seven members. The chairmanships of all committees will remain as during the last session, with the exception of those heretofore filled by outgoing Senators. The chairmanships are selected in a rotation from those first on the list after the names of retired members. The succession of Senator Wright to the chairmanship of the Committee on Claims will leave Senator Boutwell Chairman of the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment; Hamlin, Chairman of the Postoffice Committee; Windom, Public Lands; Allison, Indian Affairs; Oglesby, Pensions; Hitchcock, Territories; Wadleigh, Railroads; Sanders, Mines and Mining. It is probable that Mr. Conkling will be chairman of the Commerce Committee, and Mr. Spencer of the District of Columbia.

Speaker Blaine and the Political Campaign.

The following telegram has been sent by Speaker Blaine:

AUGUSTA, Daniel Hall, Chairman Republican State Committee, Concord, N. H.—The condition of my voice renders it impossible for me to take part in your campaign, otherwise I would be with you now. The Republicans of the whole country are watching New Hampshire with interest and anxiety. They hope to find in the result of your election the beginning of a healthy reaction against the temporary reverses of last year, and the promise of a safe, honorable and useful future for that party and for which conducted the country through the perils of the war, and which can best administer its affairs in time of peace.

(Signed) "JAMES G. BLAINE."

Our Relations with Spain.

The presentation speech of Minister Cushing to King Alfonso will contain only the customary formal expression of friendship on the part of the United States for Spain. He, however, has specific instructions to govern him in the negotiations which were initiated under the late Republican Government, and are now to be consummated. These negotiations contemplate a full settlement of all questions pending between the two Governments, while Minister Cushing, like his predecessors, will also exert himself to negotiate a new treaty of commerce and navigation, none of that character having been made with Spain since 1795. Some valuable concessions respecting our trade with Cuba continue to be pressed by our Government. It is probable the Department of State will, during the present executive session of the Senate, transmit to the Senate documents on the subject of our affairs with Spain.

Bills Not Acted on by the Senate.

Among the bills which failed of consideration in the Senate was that to restore to Japan one-half the indemnity lately paid to the United States, and the act to correct errors and supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States, provided that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of or damage to property by the army or navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

Internal Revenue Ruling on Spirits.

The Internal Revenue Office rules that when the same cistern contains spirits produced before and after midnight of the 3d instant, the burden of proof rests on distillers to show the precise quantity distilled on the 3d. Unless satisfactory evidence is given to the collector of the quantity so produced, the whole amounts must be stamped at ninety cents, and the distiller left to his claim for a refund.

$30,000,000 Bonds to be Called In.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call this week for thirty million dollars bonds on account of the sinking fund under the act of March 3d, 1875. Interest on the called bonds will cease at the end of ninety days, but it is understood that bonds with accrued interest will be paid on presentation at any time after the call.

New Paymasters.

The President has prepared a list of nine new paymasters, which he will send to the Senate to-morrow. The nominations are nearly equally divided between regular and volunteer officers. There were two hundred and forty applicants.

ST. LOUIS.

The Chandler-Buell Libel Case.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The *habeas corpus* case of A. C. Buell, recently arrested here for the alleged libel of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, came up before Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to-day. The main question to be argued was whether United States Commissioner Clark had authority to order the removal of the prisoner to the District of Columbia for trial, or to order that a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for, but when the case came up to-day, it appeared that after the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, District Attorney Patrick found from Commissioner Clark a simple commitment of the prisoner to the custody of United States Marshal Newcomb of this city, to supercede the order previously issued. This changed the case from whether the United States Commissioner had a right to order the removal of the prisoner to the District of Columbia or whether the United States District Court had the authority. A lengthy argument was then entered into. Colonel James O. Broadhead, counsel for the defendant, argued that while the law of 1874 enlarges the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia, it does not change the powers of other courts. An offender against the laws of the United States may be arrested there and sent to the District where the offense was committed, but there is no authority to arrest an offender elsewhere and send him to the District of Columbia for trial. United Stated Attorney Patrick quoted a number of authorities and showed that when the territory embraced in the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by the States of Maryland and Virginia, it was expressly provided that the statute laws of those States and the common law were to be enforced in the respective portions of the territory so ceded. If an offense against the laws of the United States is committed in that portion of the District of Columbia that formerly belonged to Maryland, the offender may be arrested no matter where, and sent there for trial the same as though the territory still belonged to Maryland.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

Senator Johnson Interviewed.

He Proposes to Act Independent of Party Dictation.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1875.

The Tilton-Beecher Case.

Rumors prevailed yesterday, in the absence of any proceedings in the Beecher trial, that one of the parties to the suit had withdrawn, and that there would necessarily follow a discontinuance of the case. The rumors doubtless grew out of the report that one of the principal counsel had resolved to withdraw in consequence of neglect to other business, which his attendance for two months in the Brooklyn Court had caused. He had been induced, however, to remain in the case, and will doubtless conduct it to the close. Mr. Jeffreys, the sick juror, on whose account the trial adjourned till Monday, has entirely recovered from his indisposition. The attendance at the trial is to be limited hereafter, and Judge Neilson has expressed an intention to allow to enter the Court room only the number of spectators that will just fill the seats. When filled, the Court room will hold at least 600 persons, and on no day since the trial began have there been less than 500 spectators present. The

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MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1875.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 115.

A TERRIBLE tale of starvation comes from Asia Minor, where twenty thousand persons out of a population of fifty-two thousand in one district have died since the beginning of the famine.

THE election in New Hampshire for State officers and Congressmen takes place to-morrow. The State is very close, and both parties are confident of carrying it this year, with the probabilities in favor of the Republicans, as the present Democratic Administration and last Legislature are decidedly unpopular.

THE Senators whose exact party relations were involved in doubt, owing to the peculiar circumstances under which they were elected, have generally announced a purpose to act with the Republican party. Thus we shall have an entirely satisfactory working majority in the United States Senate, despite the buoyant hopes indulged by the Democratic party.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity has been aroused by the order forwarded to India by the English Government, to hold the several regiments there ready for active service. As there are no war clouds in India, the order points to contingencies elsewhere, but where, is the question. There are grave fears that there is a serious unsettling in process in Europe, and that a general war is probably imminent.

IT seems that, despite reports to the contrary, the Black Hills region is possessed of gold, and it is said, marble, in large quantities. At all events, a rush is to be made in the early Spring months, to it, and unless Government interferes, we will speedily know what of promise there is in the new Eldorado. The large force of miners arranging to invade the new region promise entire security as against the Indians. At best, there is not a very wonderful sympathy in the Northwest for the Sioux Indians, and there will be but little sorrow if they happen to receive punishment.

THAT Andy Johnson is the same character he was when President, is fully proven by his expressions to those who attended his reception on Friday night. The administration of President Grant he pronounces "vacillating," as not being marked, in his opinion, by that devotion to Constitution that his was. He would make no advances toward those who had part in his impeachment, but was willing to meet them when they so cordially welcomed him. In brief, he is still devoted to Andy Johnson, and will probably take an early occasion to let it be known that he is possessed of his old, pugnacious spirit.

THE admission of Colorado seems to have proved a surprise to many, and yet there is nothing singular or strange in the event. It is the first State in the mountain division of the Union. The Republic seems to advance westward in longitudinal divisions. Wisconsin capped off the section immediately east of the Mississippi. Minnesota the one immediately west of the great river; Kansas and Nebraska beginning the column on the great plains, and now Colorado heads the next column, which includes New Mexico, Wyoming and Montana. The bill to admit New Mexico failed, or this last column would have had two States. The organizing and colonizing powers of the Union are thus rather on the increase. Had it not been for polygamy, Utah would doubtless have been admitted into the Union ere this.

THE Ohio Republicans have determined to make the coming political canvass in that State an active one, and to get the State out of the hands of the Democrats. Speaker Blaine has promised to spend ten days in the State, and Vice President Wilson will make several speeches if his health will permit. Senators Conkling, Logan, General Hawley, Representative Frye, in addition to many other prominent speakers, will participate in the campaign. The impression among many Ohio politicians is that Governor Allen will be renominated by the Democrats for the Governorship, and that ex-Senator Wade will be unanimously nominated by the Republicans, and that an old-time contest will ensue. Mr. Wade is seventy-five years of age, and Governor Allen is his senior by a few years.

WE HAVE referred to the palpable scheme involving the use of Congress in the stock-jobbing purpose of destroying the management of Pacific Mail. Whether the outcome will be good or evil, we do not undertake to say, but that Congress was used for this purpose is unmistakable. Says an Eastern paper of the inside facts, "The investigation by Congress into the subsidy business was a put-up job to depress the stock, so that it could be bought, which was successful. The building of American iron steamships by the Company will now come to an end, which is one of the first 'reforms' of this revolution. The old management had built up a large business on all its various lines, and its policy was comprehensive and enterprising. It is stated that the policy of the new management will be simply to make money. This great corporation was an honor to American ocean enterprise, and the change will be generally regretted. Several steamers will be forthwith taken from the various lines of the company and laid up. This combination now includes the Panama railroad, New York and Aspinwall steamship lines, Pacific coast lines, San Francisco and Japan and China lines, Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads, and the new Occidental and Oriental steamship line, which, it is announced, will still be run, so as to alternate with the Pacific Mail, and make a fortnightly line."

THE four hundredth birthday of Michel Angelo was celebrated in Florence, Italy, on Saturday, and the Chicago *Tribune* availed itself of the occasion to publish quite an extended sketch of the great master's life. It says:—"The 6th of March, 1475, occurred on Sunday. The 6th of March, 1875, falls on Saturday. These two days, separated by 400 intervening years, are, and are to be, memorable in the annals of art, for on the evening of the first, Michel Angelo was born, and on the last his birthday is to be commemorated by the giving to the world of the contents of a packet which on his death-bed he willed to posterity with the solemn injunction that it be not opened until March 6, 1875. This packet is said to contain many valuable State papers; secret correspondence with Popes, Princes, and leading men of the great artist's day; and, it is hinted, something of his correspondence with the Marchesca Pescara. His family having died out in 1874, there is every propriety in now carrying out the bequests of his will. The publication of 700 of Michel Angelo's letters, and of 1,800 addressed to him by his eminent contemporaries, will take place simultaneously in Rome, Florence, Leipsic, Vienna, and London, and must form a valuable contribution to art, letters, and politics. Italy and Florence, the native country and city of the great man, propose to celebrate the anniversary with great eclat; and Europe, England, and America are looking forward to the occasion with great interest."

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

We strongly suspect that a modified compulsory educational measure will be enacted by the Legislature at its present session. While we have not disguised our belief that it is unnecessary, we have no hesitancy in recognizing the principles upon which it rests, and the facts that are used in its support. That these illustrate a necessity for a much larger attendance at school, and for increased diffusion of edution, we cheerfully admit. The State expends annually for public instruction about nine million dollars. This is a very generous provision for the elementary education of the youth of the State, and if the youth would only avail themselves of the advantages offered them so liberally and freely, there would not grow up in the State a single illiterate adult of sound mind. But the census shows that one-third of the children of school age within the State do not attend school at all for a single day in the whole year. As a natural result of this, it is found that in 1870 there were in the State 177,611 inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years that could not read or write. Of this, 61,350 were males, and hence were, or may be, voters, and so may control the destiny of our State. The census of 1870 also shows that of these illiterate persons, one in ten is a pauper, while of those not illiterate, only one in three hundred is a pauper; also, that the illiterate persons, according to their number, produce ten times as many criminals as those not illiterate. If we take into consideration the great decrease in pauperism and crime that would result to the State by extirpating illiteracy, and then consider that the 177,611 illiterates, by acquiring an elementary education, would produce fifty per cent. more per year than while in their present condition, we cannot fail to come to the conclusion that, whether viewed from the stand-point of the philanthropist or the political economist, this bill to secure to children the benefits of elementary education is of vast consequence to the State.

This State is really just developing its educational system. Under the new Constitution the State sets apart, of its revenues, $1,000,000 annually for educational purposes. Yet up to the present, it is absolutely without a policy as to a branch of education, of very great interest here,—that of Technical Education. So many plans, of one kind or other, have been broached, that we do not undertake to discuss any of them. But none can doubt that we need, and should have, promptly, a thoroughly developed plan for a system of Technical Education, in connection with, and as a part of, our Common School system. What the State may choose to do, outside of this, to promote a higher form of technical education, along with our Colleges, is another and entirely different matter. We mention it, not to oppose it, but to state the distinction between the two. Without discussing it farther, we submit that this phase of the subject is of far more importance than is generally appreciated. We need to have our public school system developed, but specially in the direction we have named.

SPELLING.

The sudden development of the old-fashioned spelling school, in our midst, marks an era in the tendency of the times, in the matter of amusements. The design of their establishment is to promote recreation, in an innocent and possibly profitable manner. While the direct exercise of skill in spelling, at any particular contest may not be of great disciplinary value, the interest it creates in the art of spelling, and the incidental study that may be promoted, will prove very beneficial to all concerned. Correctness in orthography is a very important and desirable accomplishment, and one which involves a considerable amount of severe study. So peculiarly is our language constructed, that it is difficult to apply general rules, that will guide in the spelling of all classes of words. Hence correctness in spelling is rather the result of observation, care and experience, than of reliance upon set rules. Hence the spelling contests are beneficial, if they are wisely conducted, in that they promote the care and effort necessary to the acquisition of correct taste in orthography. As amusement is blended with instruction, they comprise an innocent diversion, with very beneficial tendencies.

The measure of their usefulness, however, depends on the manner in which they are conducted. At times, they degenerate into a mere competition in spelling crude, unfamiliar and unused words. At other times the old and not the young are participants. Occasionally the whole affair degenerates into mere burlesque, there being no effort to promote the useful part of the proceeding. The object should be, primarily, to develop an interest in correct spelling, particularly among the young. To this end, the words employed should, mainly, be those in current use, in order that correctness in these may be secured. There should also be a judicious intermixture of old and young in the classes, that the young may be properly encouraged. Especially should the object of promoting a correct taste be kept constantly in view. Thus exercises of this character may be made positively beneficial, and persons who, otherwise would give little attention to study, be induced to become expert, in at least one branch of sound education.

The noticeable peculiarity of our modern spelling contests is in their being held in churches. Formerly they were held in school houses. We do not know where the modern idea of Church spelling schools came from, but rightly guarded, it illustrates a new field of influences, in which religious societies may engage. That entertainment comprises one feature of these contests will not be disputed; and when it is remarked that the places in which the contests are held are crowded, it will be seen that they are attractive and popular. One of the most important questions presented to the Churches for determination, is that relating to popular amusements. The effort, in most Churches, is to control those under their influence from attending theatres, but they have furnished no other form of amusement as a counter-attraction to the theatre. Denunciation has not always proven successful, and it has been a sore question with the Church how to enforce its rules in relation to theatre-going. We venture that the spelling school gives a hint on this subject. If, on the evening when the school is held, there is a large attendance of the young, does it not prove that counter-attractions can be provided, that will draw the young from theatre-going? Admit that it cannot be kept up, night after night, and that in time it will cease to be attractive, it still illustrates the general proposition that intelligent, innocent, attractive entertainments will draw the church-going young from theatre attendance.

It does not come within our province to discuss how far Churches should give attention to the effort to amuse their people. We admit that this is not the primary object for which they were founded, or are conducted,—we recognize the true nature of their mission; yet they *do* give attention to the question of amusements, and do in various ways seek to entertain as well as to profit their people. A portion of the attractive power of theatres consists in the variety of entertainments provided. A given piece is rarely presented more than two or three times continuously; and a week in this city, is generally as long as any one actor, (except the stock actors) plays. Variety is the secret, in part, of theatrical success. Whether in the unprofessional and narrow round of what are termed innocent amusements, in which all who participate are necessarily amateurs, a permanent interest can be maintained, is a question. And whether if it could, entertainment would not thus be made to trench on the religious mission of the Church, is also a question. As we have said, we do not feel free to discuss these propositions; but in the spelling schools, we insist that there is a hint of methods whereby enlarged usefulness may be developed.

PERSONAL.

BLONDIN is making money in Australia, roping in some £60 a night.

MRS. E. R. JONES, of Grandview, Ia., cousin of Whitelaw Reid, is a Notary Public.

BISMARCK is so as to sit up, and now it is in front of the Moltke's door that the doctor's horse gets rested.

KATE FIELD is said to have become so disgusted with the stage that she proposes to go into the ministry—or a nunnery.

THE REV. DR. FULTON, of Mobile, has been called to the Rectorship of St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, of Indianapolis.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of the Catholic diocese of Philadelphia, has gone to Florida for the benefit of his health.

LORD YARBOROUGH, one of England's hereditary rulers, who some time ago disappeared in a fit of drunkenness, is dead.

THE latest letters received during the present week from Bishop Odenheimer, announce that he is completely restored to health.

IT is stated that President Grant has signified his intention of attending the centennial celebration at Concord, N. H., April 19.

A LETTER from London states that Dr. Kenealy has given notice that on the 16th af March he will call attention to the Tichborne case.

NOT much is heard in these days of the marriage of Alfonso with Montpensier's daughter; but nothing is said about the murder of Prim.

THURLOW WEED is writing an autobiography. Clarence F. Seward is assisting him. When finished it will be hard to tell whose life is therein written.

IT IS said that the father of the present French Ambassador to London served in the British army through the wars against the Republic and Napoleon.

GENERAL COLTON, President of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, has declined the positon of Director in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

GOVERNOR DAVIS, of Minnesota, has appointed J. Gilfillan, of St. Paul, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Chief-Justice McMillan, elected United States Senator.

AND now the London *World* takes back the statement that Bradlaugh left his family to subsist upon the charity of the Poor-House Commissioners during his visit to the State.

A FEW days ago all London was startled by the report that Miss Rose Massey, the actress, had shot Mr. H. T. Montague. The telegraph conveying the news was written "sued" but was received "shot."

BERLIN correspondents of Vienna journals indicate Mr. Benningsen as a possible successor of Bismarck, by the Chancellor's own designation. He is a Hanoverian, but hitherto a henchman of the great leader.

OUT of 4,939 games of checkers played by the champion of that game, Mr. Wyllie, in Canada and the United States since last July, he has won 4,667, drawn 251 and lost 21. Mr. Wyllie must been some on checkers.

DON FRANCISCO D'ASSISES, the husband of Isabella and the putative father of Alfonso, gave a dinner party in Paris lately, at which he said he would stay in Paris and not make any effort to take charge of the Spanish nation.

JOSHUA BAILEY, of Cohoes Falls, N. Y., promised the bulk of his fortune to whichever of his nephews raised the largest family of boys. W. W. Bailey, of Waverley, Iowa, raised five boys and got $2,000,000 at the death of his uncle.

THE Grand Cordon of the Spanish Order of the Noble Ladies of Marie Louise, which King Alfonso has sent to the Duchess of Magenta, Mme. MacMahon, was conferred on Mme. Thiers in 1841 and on Mme. Emile Ollivier in 1870.

MR. HOWARD KNOWLES has been appointed Collector for the Fifth district of Illinois, vice Richard H. Whiting, elected to Congress; and ex-Congressman Ransier (colored) has been appointed Collector for the Second district of South Carolina.

CLARA MORRIS used to frequent the galleries of the State House at Columbus, Ohio, in charge of two children, to whom she was very much attached. At that time she was a plainly dressed girl of 15, slender in form, with a pale face, light hair, and eyes that seemed to look through one.

THE Empress of Russia will not return to St. Petersburg this winter, but will go from San Remo to the Crimea. She has already been absent from Russia a long while, and now is the time for some driveller to invent a story in explanation, as was done not long since in regard to the Empress of Austria.

THAT honorable English Major, brother to a peer, who cheated at cards at Nice, might have gone on safely but for an observant waiter. This person, on clearing up the room, found on the tables and the floor more cards than made up the number of packs given out. This was mentioned, and led to inquiry and investigation, and then led to the sharper.

COL. JOHN GEORGE RYAN, of the Pine Bluff (Ark.) *Press*, is a brother of General W. A. C. Ryan, who was among those of the steamer Virginius' passengers massacred at Santiago, Cuba, by the Spanish authorities. He is the same person who was arrested in 1865, and imprisoned several months, supposed to have been John H. Surratt, one of the conspirators in the foul assassination of President Lincoln.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A STATISTICIAN estimates that courtships average three tons of coal per couple.

MR. JEWEL'S new postal cards will protect the secrets of the writers. They will be in violet.

SINCE the enactment of the new postal law, the circulation of a newspaper is judged by the weight of its mail.

THE Republican Senators will arrange their committees in caucus as heretofore, leaving the Democrats to fill in the blanks left for them.

A MORMON bishop was badly whipped by a Salt Lake coal dealer, because the bishop refused to pay for coal his wives had ordered when he was away.

A CRUEL and unnatural punishment is inflicted on the prisoners in the Bangor, Maine, jail, in allowing students from the Theological Seminary to preach raw sermons to them.

THE most ridiculous claim presented to the Congress just ended was that set up by a physician, who wanted $15,000 for extracting 3,000 corns from the feet of soldiers during the war, at five dollars each.

IT is said that the Pope will create four new archiepiscopal provinces in North America at Easter, and that he will make Archbishop Manning a cardinal in England. This news is confirmed in a dispatch from Rome.

THE sudden eruption of the small-pox in China, simultaneously with the transit of Venus, has solved the problem. The Heathen says there was no transit. The sun had the small-pox that day. Science must defend its claim.

WHILE Europe is taking up a collection for the starving poor of Turkey, the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, spends $10,000,000 a year on the pretty girls of the harem. Civilization is rapidly working its way Eastward as well as Westward from the States.

THE first bill introduced in the late session of the Senate was that of Charles Sumner, and was what is known as the Civil Rights bill. The last was a private bill granting a pension to Jacob Nix, and was introduced just in the nick of time for Nix.

A. J. CRANE, late Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District of Vermont, who pleaded guilty to embezzlement as disbursing agent of the Government, and to making false entries as Collector, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000.

ON Saturday morning the banking house of Hays & Wells, at Johnstown, N.Y., was found in flames, and on an entrance being forced, the charred remains of Edward Yost, a butcher, who slept in the bank, were found. The money, watch and a diamond pin of Yost are missing. No attempt was made to rob the bank.

THE Standing Committee of the Diocese of New Jersey refused to consent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Jaggar as Bishop of Southern Ohio. No action has yet been taken in the case of Dr. DeKoven. The Standing Committees of the Diocese of Pennsylvania and Delaware have refused to consent to the consecration of Dr. DeKoven.

AT a meeting of the leading citizens and business men of Sioux City, Iowa, on Friday night, the Sioux City and Black Hills Transportation Company, with a capital of $100,000, was organized. The object is the transportation of men and merchandise to the Black Hills. Teams will be at once purchased and trains started by the 1st of April.

FORTY-NINE of the principal mercantile firms of San Francisco have telegraphed to the California Senators, requesting them to support the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, stating that the San Francisco refineries, while advocating its protection, are endeavoring to make a contract with the Hawaiian planters with a view of defeating the treaty and establishing a monopoly to crush Eastern competition and advance the price there.

A TEXAN paper mentions the recent trial and conviction of an elderly person named Dickinson, for a murder committed several years ago. He would probably have escaped capture altogether were it not that, as our Southern contemporary remarks in the most matter-of-fact way in the world, "being a preacher, he was eventually placed on a circuit," which brought his whereabouts to the knowledge of a friend of murdered man.

WM. MCDONALD, a well known citizen of Columbus, Ohio, about forty-five years old, was found dead in the canal at that city on Saturday morning. For many years Mr. McDonald was one of the most successful provision dealers of that city, and was greatly respected. At the close of the war he was worth between $75,000 and $100,000, but through extravagance, bad management and dissipation, soon lost it all. His habits have been bad for several years, and it is not known definitely whether his death was an accident or premeditated.

WE cannot but admire the way in which justice is sometimes administered in New Jersey. A trio of graceless young villains not long ago indulged in the amusement (to them) of committing a crime which should consign them to life-long imprisonment. Two of the villains seized a helpless old woman and held her, while the third outraged her person. The principal criminal (if one participant in such a transaction can be more guilty than his associates in crime) escaped, but his two coadjutors were arrested, tried and convicted, and were the other day sentenced to *ten years each* in the State prison *at hard labor*.

THE rumored differences between England and Russia are revived by the reports of the *Englishman*, a trustworthy newspaper in India, that all the troops in that country are ordered to be ready for active service, the surmise being that they are to be used in Europe and not in Asia. War was repeatedly threatened—first, on account of Russia's declaration as to the neutrality of the Black Sea in 1870, and later because of Khivan complications; but England has not been in a hurry to fight and it is likely that something of greater importance than the warning influence at Constantinople must occur before we shall see English armies in the field.

MASSACHUSETTS is in a fever of excitement over its silver mines at Newbury, which, although the shafts are but just sunk, are yielding at the rate of 200 ounces of silver to the ton, average specimens assaying $122 to the ton. Lodes are being struck in every direction. Speculators are getting hold of the lands and selling them out at large figures, and these barren sheep-pastures are suddenly developing an embarrassment of riches. The most remarkable feature of the situation is that these grasping, hard-fisted sons of the Puritans should have traveled over the Newbury pastures these 200 years, and swarmed all over the West in search of gold and silver, without being aware of the fact that the hard granite and puddling-stone under their feet was rich in silver.

"A WOMAN'S OPINION OF IT."

Lecture of Miss Anna E. Dickinson in New York.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, Friday evening, in Steinway Hall, delivered her lecture "A Woman's Opinion of It." Despite the stormy weather there was quite a large audience, the major portion of whom, strange to say, were of the gentler sex. Just before Miss Dickinson made her appearance on the stage, Theodore Tilton, escorting a young lady, and accompanied by one of his counsel, Roger A. Pryor, entered the hall, and took a reserved seat in the central row. His entrance created quite a sensation, and when the lecture was over, the ladies in the audience clustered about the doorway in order to see him pass out, many, in their anxiety, huddling together outside the main entrance, exposed to the storm, where they remained until the lights were put out. As Theodore and his party, after the lecture, made their way behind the stage to pay their respects, it was believed, to Miss Dickinson, there were not a few disappointed women on the sidewalk when the doors were closed.

Miss Dickinson's lecture, it was supposed by many, was to have the Beecher trial for its text, but such was not the case. She only referred to it incidentally. The theme was the social evil, and the theme was to arouse the attention, as the lecturer intimated, to the necessity of so educating the boys of the period as to give them openly and above board, even before they got

OUT OF THEIR TEENS,

a good idea of the evils they would be instrumental in bringing about in their maturer years if allowed to follow their bad inclinations and "the teachings of society," as to their responsibility in life. There were, Miss Dickinson said, questions other than the third term, the Louistana difficulty, the Arkansas problem and the national finances which needed to be discussed—questions which were of more importance than these, which existed before they became topics, and which would exist long after they would be forgotten. People said that though it was true they were of grave importance, yet we were not strong enough in the present to grapple with them, and that probably some future generation might be braver that would grapple with them. If a woman spoke openly about them she was declared shocking, unsexed, and people said that she must have been

LOST TO ALL DELICACY

and modesty before she dragged these questions up for the inspection of all the world. "It was very bad taste," they said. Yet it was the correct thing to discuss cancer, intemperance and other vices, because on their discussion depended the advancement of the entire human race. If that were so, how much more the subject she meant to speak about was above all these. The lecturer then alluded to the savage young man just beginning life, so to speak. He was a nice young fellow everybody conceded. "He is only sowing his wild oats," people said. "He is a little gay, but he'll mend in years. He is a little overfond of the ladies, but that's nothing. He'll be all right in time." People talked of a young man's sowing his wild oats as if he was only passing an idle hour, and that a good harvest was to come of the sowing; but it was sowed on a ground, she said, that was the crushing out of a healthy life, the destruction of a woman's body for all time, and probably her soul for eternity. Miss Dickinson then at great length argued to show that society held a man's mortal crime to be a venial fault, and a woman's venial fault to be a mortal crime. Even to stumble was, for a woman, to fall past all hope of rising; but a man might fall till the end of his days, yet no one thought him any the less worthy of society. A woman was so judged, it was contended, because she stood as the keystone of the arch of the home—if she fell all—home, husband and children—fell. If a man fell the home remained intact, for

THE PLEA OF SOCIETY

owns his act only touched himself, and him but slightly. Because of this teaching, she said, moral death was being sown among our boys. Miss Dickinson then illustrated the condition of the fallen woman by describing the fall of a young girl who drowns her child because, "according to the custom of society," her parents make her get rid of it before they will let her come home. The lecturer vividly described the agony of the young mother; her persecution by those who should help her; her attempt to retrace her false step, and her final resort to

A LIFE OF SHAME,

after being repulsed by society in her every effort to do well, even by the respectable churches and the respectable pastors, and the final death—sometimes on the gallows. And yet the man who was the real assassin of the woman's body and soul went scot free because his act, as society claimed, concerned himself and him but slightly. She maintained, in speaking of this feature of the subject at a considerable length, that a man who by his acts sunk an already fallen woman deeper in her degradation was a viler wretch than he who caused her downfall, and contended that God would hold him to be the more guilty of the two. Miss Dickinson closed with an earnest exhortation to fathers and mothers to so educate their sons and daughters that they would understand what the social evil really is, and how they should be brought up to feel that man, in his acts of sin, committed a crime that by no means concerned himself alone.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1875, - - $778,351.50

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeigler, Jr.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

OILS, &c.

Waring Bros.,

(Successors to WARING & KING)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IN

Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address:

WARING BROTHERS & CO.,

tyl 267 Water street.

CENTRAL REFINING CO.

PETROLEUM.

OFFICES,

No. 20 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,

AND

807 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,

Alderman,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.

Marrying a Widower.

A widow relates in the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* how, twenty years since, she married a widower, and after a year's happy union he died, and just as he was breathing his last, raised his arms as if to embrace some object, and exclaimed: "My darling! my wife! Mary, I come!" That, she says, was a blow at her heart. However, it does not seem to have discouraged her on the widow question, for after the lapse of a year she gave her whole heart to another widower and married him, and for years was happy. But the husband changed, and deserting her, left a note which read: "Madge, it is no fault of either yours or mine, but I go in search of kindred spirits by the expressed commands of my angel wife. She has spoken to me, and bids me to keep myself from all earthly ties."

Ohio and Illinois Bishoprics.

The following is the vote, as far as heard from to this time, of the Standing Committees of the several Protestant Episcopal dioceses upon the election of Rev. Dr. Jaggar to the Episcopate of Southern Ohio, and Rev. Dr. De Koven to the Episcopate of Illinois:

DR. JAGGAR—For: Albany, Alabama, Central Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin—10. Against: Central New York, Texas, Arkansas—3.

DR. DE KOVEN—For: Alabama, Albany, Iowa, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin—8. Against: Central New York, Central Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Ohio, Southern Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota—11.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING GOODS

Opening this Week at

Jos. Horne & Co.'s

RETAIL.

BRAIDED CASHMERE COSTUMES,

Braided Cashmere Cloaks,

CLOTH JACKETS,

Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,

Special attention is directed to our line of

Black "Hand-Spun" Silks

Of which we now have a full assortment open, from $2.00 per yard up—sold with guarantee to wear.

Black Silk Warp and Wool Cachemires.

Embroidered Tasso and Linen Guipure Stripe, a new material for Polonaises and Overdresses.

Spring Styles Ladies' Chip, Straw and Hair

BONNETS AND HATS,

In Black, Brown and Drab.

Flowers and Feathers,

Hat Scarfs and Ribbons

Fancy Plaid and Brocade Sash Ribbons, Swiss Ties with Real and Fat. Val. Lace Ends. Silk Illusion Ties.

CRAPE DU CHENE TIES,

With Antique Lace Ends.

New Styles Ladies' Turn Down Linen Collars and Cuffs to match.

Damask Tabling and Napkins.

Extra Bargains in Huck and Damask Towels.

Ladies' Fine English Lisle Gloves 1 to 4 buttons.
Ladies' Striped Cotton Hose.
Colored silk Stripe Balbriggan Hose.
Unbleached Cotton Hose, Silk Checked and Fancy Feet.

Some extra bargains on Hosiery Counter in the line of CHILDREN'S GOODS, to close out.

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

Brushes and Notions

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Brush and Notion House

REMOVED TO

176 AND 178 WOOD STREET.

Merchants and Dealers Please Call.

1875.

CARPETS.

Splendid Assortment,

Elegant Designs,

Great Inducement

IN PRICE.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS.

Call and examine these splendid instruments at

66 Fifth Avenue.

A thorough inspection and examination of these Organs will convince anyone that for beauty and purity of tone, excellence of material and workmanship of interior, and beauty and thoroughness of exterior, they have no equals. Don't be misled by misrepresentations of agents of cheaper Organs, but be satisfied only by a personal inspection. See them before purchasing and then decide.

J. R. PHELPS,

Agent of the Company,

At the Looking Glass Store of S. BOYD & CO.

AGENTS WANTED. d8

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

Having transferred that portion of their stock saved from the fire, to No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Two Doors Above their Former Place of Business,

INVITE THOSE IN WANT OF

HARDWARE

To call without delay and avail themselves of the bargains they are offering.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,

Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ,

ARCHITECT,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 64 and 66 Federal Street, Allegheny,

Over Girard Savings Bank.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S

Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,

No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh

NEWELL INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Spring Session of Twenty Weeks opens February 1st.

For terms, &c., apply to DR. NEWELL,

ja23:m42 255 Penn avenue,

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

As this Adv urday and W do well to not

SAT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'

NEW SPRING

DRESS GOODS!

New Spring Styles in Suits,

New Shawls,

JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.

Black Mohair Alpacas.

We desire to call special attention to the large and attractive stock of Black Alpacas just opened, running in prices from 25c to 75c per yard, including the most remarkable bargains yet offered.

At 25c, Extra good Black Alpacas, full width.
At 31c and 37½c, Most Decided Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 50c, Extra Fine Black Alpaca, equal to those usually sold at 65 and 70c.

Equally Good Bargains in

FINEST ALPACAS.

ALL DESIRABLE COLORS IN

Colored Alpacas, Poplins, Pongees, &c.
Serges, Cassel's Hair Cloth, Twills, &c.
Children's Dress Goods of every description.
Delaines, Tycoon Repps, Plaids, &c.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS

Of Every Description.

Extra Good Bargains in

Black All Wool Cashmeres.

BLACK AND COLORED

DRESS SILKS

From Lowest to Finest Qualities.

New Ladies' Made-up Suits.
Fine Silk-Poplin Suits, evening and wedding colors.
Spring Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, MARCH 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 280,891 19
Overdrafts		1,835 72
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		100,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents		29,177 89
Due from other National Banks		8,892 12
Due from State Banks and Bankers		806 04
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		68,299 75
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		3,514 89
Premiums Paid		13,750 00
Checks and other Cash Items		464 04
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,490 30
Bills of other National Banks		1,586 00
Fractional Currency (including nickels)		158 66
Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes)		200 00
Legal Tender Notes		29,900 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)		2,250 00
Total		$ 543,126 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid In	$ 200,000 00
Surplus Fund	2,704 32
Other Undivided Profits	5,333 92
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	756 50
Individual Deposits subject to check	121,182 64
Demand Certificates of Deposit	400 00
Time Certificates of Deposit	95,398 77
Certified Checks	2,223 27
Notes and Bills Re-discounted	69,927 18
Total	$ 543,126 60

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

I, J. W. Taylor, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1875.

E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES MAGINN,
PHILIP LE GULLON, } Directors.
JAMES CALLERY,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, MARCH 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,063,560 75
Overdrafts	1,475 12
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	800,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	13,984 65
Due from redeeming and Reserve Agents	160,424 80
Due from other National Banks	71,786 58
Due from other Banks and Bankers	23,420 12
Banking House	146,536 19
Other Real Estate	25,000 00
Current Expenses and Taxes paid	7,831 51
Premiums	20,000 00
Checks and other Cash Items	1,866 25
Exchanges for Clearing House	32,863 30
Bills of other National Banks	31,348 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	856 88
Legal Tender Notes	173,600 00
Redemption fund (5 per cent. of circulation)	32,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	22,800 00
Total	$2,571,294 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	266,656 34
Other Undivided Profits	71,349 29
National Bank circulation Outstanding	639,900 00
Dividends unpaid	7,632 50
Individual Deposits	$776,177 19
Due to other National Banks	9,929 75
Due to other Banks and Bankers	23,863 87 809,970 81
Notes and Bills rediscounted	33,784 01
Total	$2,571,294 15

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
County of Allegheny, }

I, W. A. Shaw, Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank, do

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hogan, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to time must be made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 8, 1875.

Saturday was a very dull day in financial circles, there being little of moment to report. There are those who do not view the outlook encouragingly. They claim that there is absolutely nothing to base a hope upon that business, particularly in the line of manufactures, has anything to encourage a revival of activity, for a long time to come. That the present Spring will not be particularly jubilant, we do not doubt. And yet we incline to the view that the severe weather of the past Winter has had much to do with business depression. The inclemency of the weather, in particularly the continued storm of the last two weeks, has seriously interfered with trade, but the obligations of merchants have matured just as rapidly as ever, and this has caused an increasing demand for money for the last two weeks. The supply of money was so unusually large a month ago that it has not been absorbed by the increased demand, and first-class mercantile paper can be negotiated yet, both at the banks and in the open market, with considerable ease. Money can still be had in the open market on prime collaterals—say, for gold stocks—for sixty days at about 9 per cent. per annum, and the best grocery paper is negotiable at from 8 to 9 per cent. Nevertheless, the tendency of rates of interest is to harden, and the probabilities are in favor of an advance.

—The new revenue law may be comprehensively summarized as follows: It fixes the tax on whisky at ninety cents per gallon from and after the 1st inst. The act and on tobacco at twenty-four cents per pound. It increases the tax on cigars from $5 to $6 per thousand, and adds 25 per cent. to the duty on each and every grade of sugar, molasses, melado, and concentrated juice of sugar cane. It repeals the 10 per cent. horizontal reduction clause of the act of June 6, 1872. Bolting cloth made of silk, which the Customs Department has included among the articles dutiable at 60 per cent., is put on the free list; pass books in savings banks, which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had declared were covered by the provisions of the "little tariff bill" and subject to stamps, are excepted from stamps.

The close of Congress ends further financial legislation for the present, but the forces have been set in motion which will have important effect on the currency and on finances. It is now claimed in some quarters that the purchase of the bonds required by the law—which is expected to produce some $34,000,000—is to create a surplus in the Treasury, in order to carry out the project of specie payment in 1879. But just such a proposal as this, a good many additional circumstances that cause fluctuation in the price of gold. Out of these is that specie flows steadily into the Bank of France, every week showing a gain of from 2,000,000 to $3,000,000. The first of the month also has passed and the Secretary of the Treasury has made no announcement of gold sales, it is now generally accepted that he has adopted the policy of hoarding gold with reference to the specie payments project. These features favor an early rise in gold. On the other hand, there are some important influences to depress it. The first and most important of these is the belief in some quarters that the hoarding of gold by the Treasury will appreciate the value of greenbacks as soon as the increase in the amount of coin owned by the Treasury becomes important. The Secretary has also called in $5,000,000 more than 1862, which will therefore be considered an amount of coin on the market. Thus there are many conflicting influences at work on the price of gold, and large fluctuations may be expected.

—Since the passage of the act of January 14, the Controller of the Currency has received applications for the organization of new national banks, as follows:

Two banks in Maine, $150,000; two banks in Massachusetts, $200,000; two banks in Connecticut, $200,000; eighteen banks in Pennsylvania $1,700,000; one bank in New Jersey, $75,000; three banks in Kentucky, $300,000; one bank in Illinois, $50,000; and one bank in Iowa, $50,000.

Applications for banks have been received for increase of capital as follows:

From Maine, $300,000; Vermont, $150,000; Massachusetts, $150,000; Connecticut, $355,000; Pennsylvania, $460,000; other States, 250,000.

Applications have also been made for increase of circulation upon capital already paid up as follows:

Massachusetts, $4,300,000; Connecticut, $600,000; other States, $241,000; total authorized increase, $6,131,000.

Since the date of the passage of the act above mentioned legal tender notes have been deposited for the purpose of reducing circulation by banks in the following States, the amounts as follows:

New York, $260,585; Illinois, $328,310; Indiana, $196,000; Wisconsin, $135,000; Massachusetts, $42,600; Missouri, $41,500; other States, $186,600; total, $1,292,595.

—At the close of business on the San Francisco Stock Board, Feb. 25, Ophir was offered at $80; Best & Belcher, $47; California, $56.50, and Consolidated Virginia at $445, with more bidders than sellers for all of them. The following were the latest bids, sales at the figures being given by Child Mag.'ire's list; Alpha, $15; Belcher, $44; Caledonia, $8.50; Chollar, $56.50; Crown Point, $27; Gould & Curry, $18; Hale & Norcross, $42; Imperial, $7.37½; Justice, $5; Kentuck, $14.50; Mexican, $22.50; Overman, $46.50, Raymond & Ely, $40; Savage, $105; Sierra Nevada; $19; Yellow Jacket, $71.

—The Bank of France has taken another step in its policy of diminishing its paper circulation, in order to resume specie payment. Having already for some time maintained a reserve of 33⅓ per cent., besides notes of smaller denominations, it will now abstain from reissuing 50f notes as they fall in. The issue of 50f notes to be thus dealt with amounts, it is stated, to about 8,000,000f.

It is also stated from Paris that preparations are being made for introducing a scheme to convert the 5 per cents. into 4½ per cent. rentes.

Those who have devoted most time to the statistics estimate that the stock of gold and bullion in the United States on the 1st of January, 1875, (not counting the supply in California in 1860), must have been over $250,000,000, or, say fifty millions more than in 1860, with the prospect of receiving about seventy-six millions from the mines this year." These calculations, of course, include silver, which, for the past year, has formed little less than one-fifth of the annual product of the mines.

—The annual report of the Central Railroad of New Jersey shows that the gross earnings of the road have steadily increased, year by year, from $349,000 in 1853 to $8,631,000 in 1874, and that the average excess for the past twenty-two years have been only 53 per cent. of the receipts, leaving 47 per cent. as net earnings. At the close of the last year the company had a balance on hand of nearly $500,000 having paid 10 per cent. dividends.

The Berlin *Boerse Zeitung* states that the promulgation of the new Bank law governing the Bank of Prussia into the Imperial Bank of Germany, and subjecting it and other German banks to certain restrictions in their note issues, will take place immediately.

In Baltimore, Railway Bonds, in which there was a moderate business, were firm. Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s, which sold freely at 87 showing an advance of 2½ per cent. Sales comprise $12,000 Pittsburgh and Connellsville 7s at from 86 to 89 3-4, the closing sales being at 89½. Isher S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth ave, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Closed.
6's—1861—coupon	119½
62	116
64	117½
65	118½
65 new	118½
67	119½
68—coupons	119½
s	113½
ncy 6's	114½
s per cents	114½
—coupons	113½

RAILWAYS.

York Central	101½
	27½
	99½
	85
& L. C.	24½
ref	34
ern Southern	73½
Central	77½
North Western Common	77½
Do. Pref	85½
Rock Island	103½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96
Pacific Mail	38
Western Union Telegraph	93½
Ohio & Mississippi	26½
Union Pacific	44½
Toledo & Wabash	14½
Harlem	128½
Adams Express	102½
American Express	66
U. S. Express	60
W., Fargo & Co Express	86
Fort Wayne	127
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22½
Panama	112½

NEW YORK, March 6, 1875.

Money closed at 2 per cent. Foreign exchange closed steady at 480@480½ for bankers' sixty days sterling and 484@484½ for demand. Commercial bills range from 477½ to 479½, with none classed prime below 478½. Gold opened and closed at 115, with sales in the interim at 115¼ and 114⅞. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-32, 1-64 and 1-16 per cent. per diem, and 3, 2 and 1½ per cent. per annum. Some loans were made flat. The gold clique endeavored to the best of their ability to make gold scarce and force prices up. The effort has been a sharp one, and would have probably ended in favor of the clique had the short interest been large and gold scarce, but foreign bankers have considerable gold on hand, which they are willing to loan at present rates. The clearings were $64,000,000. The Treasury disbursements for the week were $1,551,000, and the receipts for customs $2,712,700. The specie shipments the same time were $578,761, of which $224,000 was Spanish gold, $70,100 American gold, and the balance silver bars. Government bonds closed steady. State bonds are quiet and nominal. Railroad mortgages are strong. The stock market has been very active to-day, and the fight between the bulls and bears severe, with the chief interest in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Northwest and Wabash. The market ruled strong until the unfavorable bank statement was issued, when it fell off. Later there was a recovery, with Western Union leading the advance, on rumors that overtures have been made for a compromise with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, which price reached 75¾. Twenty thousand shares were unloaded. The stock at once fell to 75½, taking all the rest of the market with it. Wabash sold down to 15, and reports say one veteran bear operator was rapidly short upwards of fifty thousand shares. The advance resulted in the suspension of one member of the Exchange, D. C. Fisk. The market was then unnerved, and during the afternoon, but showed great strength under continued sales of short stock, only reacting ¼ to ¾ per cent., but closed firm. The week closed with a large short interest still outstanding in many of the leading shares. The fight all around the board is likely to be a bitter one, as on either side are arrayed wealth, pluck and former prestige. The total sales for the week aggregated 322,000 shares, which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 80,000 Western Union, 46,000 Northwest, 16,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Ohios, 35,000 Wabash, and 29,000 Union Pacific.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase		$488,800
Specie, decrease		2,616,700
Legal tenders, decrease		1,740,700
Deposits, decrease		3,496,600
Circulation, decrease		3,483,200
Circulation, decrease		21,400

Governments.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 119½; 5-20's of '62, 116½; do of '64, 117½; do of '65, 119½; do 10-40's, 114½; new 5's, 113½; do of '67, 119½; 10-40's, 114½; new 6s, 114½; currency 6s, 118½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97½; Tennessee, 34; 6's, 60 now, 62 asking, new, 59½; do old 32½; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 62½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75½; Quicksilver, 22; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 85¾; American Express, 66½; Pacific Mail, 38; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 27¼; do preferred, 42; Harlem, 128½; do pref'd, 134; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, 91; Northwestern common, 84½; do preferred, 85¼; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 26½; do pref'd, 44; Toledo & Wabash, 14½; do preferred, 29; Fort Wayne, 88; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 96; do preferred, 115

LATEST NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Cabinet Troubles in France Still Unsettled.

STARVATION IN ASIA MINOR.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet Troubles.

PARIS, March 6.—It is said Dufaure will attempt to form a Cabinet, instead of Buffet. The latter, though he will participate in the formation of a Ministry, will remain President of the Assembly. Dufaure, it is reported, will take the Vice Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Justice. Grivart, now Min ister of Agriculture and Commerce, is mentioned for Minister of the Interior.

PARIS, March 7.—It is asserted that Buffet will be Vice President of the Ministerial Councils if the negotiations now in progress are successful. The main obstacle, the question who is to be Minister of the Interior, has not yet been removed. The Left propose to submit an interpellation in the Assembly as to the cause of the delay in formation of a ministry.

CUBA.

Skirmishes with Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 6.—A recent engagement with insurgent cavalry in the Santa Clara Department resulted in the killing of thirty-two of their number, mostly negroes. The Spaniards lost seven killed, including Major Bargas. The Spanish troops on Mora river, near Guantanamo, were attacked a few days ago by insurgents clad in Spanish uniform. The loss is reported heavy on both sides.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Unfounded War Rumor.

LONDON, March 7.—The *Observer* to-day says the war rumor which appeared in the Calcutta *Englishman* of Friday has no foundation.

ASIA.

The Famine.

LONDON, March 6.—Advices from Asia Minor state that in one district alone out of a population of 152,000, 20,000 have died since the beginning of the famine.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Arthur Helps, the English author, died in London on Sunday, aged 57.

—Chas. James Mathien, the French astronomer, died in Paris on Sunday, aged 92.

—Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant died in London on Sunday, aged 67.

—Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has completely recovered his health in Europe.

—General Sheridan and Colonel Forsythe left New Orleans on Saturday for the West, via the Jackson Railroad.

—Austin Drake, the only son of Chief Justice Drake, of the Court of Claims, died in Washington, on Saturday, aged 31 years.

—Mr. G. Schrys' house at Sunbury, Pa., was burned Friday night, together with two children. Mrs. Schrys is probably fatally burned.

—Recent thaws and rains in South Carolina have swollen the water courses, resulting in many cases in disastrous freshets.

—Senator Johnson pronounces as forgeries letters and telegrams recently published as emanating from him criticising the Democratic party.

—Four men killed themselves, or were murdered by frenzied companions in drunken orgies over the wreck of the bark Giovanni on Cape Cod.

—A. C. Hamilton has been appointed Revenue Storekeeper for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, and George A. Grace for the Third Arkansas District.

—Phil. W. Herman, of St. Louis, committed suicide in that city on Saturday morning, by throwing himself under a railway train during a temperary fit of insanity.

—At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Detroit Diocese of the Episcopal Church, on Saturday, they confirmed the nomination of Bishop Jagger, but refused to confirm DeKoven's nomination.

—The United States steamer Saranac sailed from San Francisco for Mexican ports on Saturday. A rumor prevails that she will call at Acapulco, to inquire into the recent outrages on American citizens.

—Owing to the passing of the Civil Rights bill the barristers of two of the principal hotels in Chattanooga have surrendered their licenses, and will conduct their establishments as private boarding houses.

—Frank Leamer, the carpenter of the steamer H. S. Turner, was drowned at Cairo on Saturday. He was in the wheel house, when a lot of driftwood struck the wheel, causing it to revolve, throwing him into the river.

—The Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee has rendered a decision in the case of the holders of the notes of new issue of the Bank of Tennessee, deciding it a legal issue and a preferred claim against all assets of the bank. It is considered that this decision virtually makes the State liable.

—Geo. Wright, United States Senator from Iowa, announces that he is not a candidate for re-election. His reasons are ill-health, occasioned by too arduous labors during his term of office, and business relations which he has been for some time contemplating. He will resume the practice of law in Des Moines at the expiration of his term.

—The Springville Grange of Pottawattomie county, Iowa, has declared themselves free and independent from all authority of the National and State Granges, and that their connection therewith is dissolved. The grievances alleged are that the officers of these Granges had forfeited all confidence, mismanaged their finances, and otherwise wronged them.

—General Ord has instructed Col. Bradley, commandant at Ft. Laramie, to send out a force to bring in the remainder of the Sioux City Black Hills party, who are reported to be in a suffering condition, if the two men who came in from the hills will guide the command. Orders have been issued to prevent any one else going into that country, and any one trying it will undoubtedly be followed and driven out by the military.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

To-night Miss Maggie Mitchell begins her engagement at the Opera House, and she will make her first appearance in "Jane Eyre," in which she will be supported by Mr. William Harris as *Lord Rochester*. It will be remembered that there was a contract with Miss Mitchell, that this play should not be presented before the fulfilment of her engagement, which has had the effect to make the public look forward to her appearance with some degree of interest. Her personification of the character as well as her version of the play, is said to differ from most actresses, and will render its rendition doubly entertaining.

The Tennesseans.

The Tennesseans have made as much of a sensation upon their second visit to our city as they did the first time they were here last fall. Their entertainment is about which there is no sham. It is just what it is represented to be—the real genuine slave songs of the South. There is a richness in those songs that cannot be described. The singers seem to be infused with the wild ecstacy of the slave, and the simple melody comes to the heart with irresistible power. The entertainment throughout is unique, and is one of that character which never tires, no matter how often repeated. This is why the Tennesseeans draw such large houses wherever they go. They sing to-night in the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, for the benefit of Brown's Chapel, a worthy organization which is struggling to free itself from debt. For the cause, as well as for the entertainment, there ought to be a crowded house.

Gough's Second Lecture.

The Library Lecture Committee have arranged for an entertainment of rare attractiveness for to-morrow night. In response to numerous requests they have secured Mr. Gough to give his great lecture on "Eloquence and Orators," but that is not all. As a prelude to the lecture, there will be an elocutionary and musical entertainment, in which the popular lady reader, Mrs. Dr. Sadler, will give readings, and Miss Therese Henne, the sweet singer, with Messrs. Carl Ketter and Mr. John Benitz, will provide the music. This makes a triple entertainment,—readings, music, and lecture. Could anything more be asked? Look elsewhere to see full details of the programme.

A Hint, Gentle Reader.

The occasional gleams of sunshine, which for the last few days have gladdened the hearts and homes of many, give notice that spring is approaching, and that the clumsy and weighty garb of winter must be cast aside, and man be clothed in the tints and texture appropriate to the season. And, as we desire our readers to appear personable and genteel, we cannot refrain from advising them to call at No. 225 Liberty street, the fashionable Clothing Emporium of Messrs. T. Scandrett & Co., where they will find such a line of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings as have never before appeared in our city. The stock is large, very large, is varied and has been most judiciously selected as to style and quality. Messrs Scandrett & Co. will not knuckle to any other establishment in the two cities for making suits of neatness and gentility. Their goods are excellent, their workmen unsurpassed, and their prices astonishingly low.

HOME NEWS.

Condolence.

We extend sincere sympathies to Mr. Sidney Omohundro in the deep bereavement which has befallen him in the death of his sister, Miss Mattie E. Omohundro. The sad event occurred yesterday morning at Cincinnati. This sorrow is rendered doubly grievous from the fact that it is but a few months since a younger sister died, and an only brother now lies at the family home in Cincinnati in a precarious condition from a severe seige of typhoid fever. Mr. Omohundro left for Cincinnati last evening. He has the sympathy of all his many friends in this city.

New Books.

In another column the well known publishing house of D. Appleton & Co. makes announcement of some new books. One of these publications is specially valuable, being on Health, written by a gentleman who is perfectly competent to deal with this interesting and all important subject in an instructive and entertaining way. It forms Vol. I of the Popular Science Library, which is a new idea conceived by the enterprising publishers.

The new romance, which gives some little light upon the management of affairs at Washington, will be read with interest, as under the guise of fiction it gives facts that are worth knowing.

Severely Injured.

On Saturday evening about 7 o'clock a man was found lying onthe sidewalk on Federal street, above North avenue, Allegheny in an insensible condition. He was removed to Park's drug store and Dr. Ure summoned, when a severe wound was discovered in the left side of his forehead. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but they were fruitless, and he was removed to his home on Federal street, near the toll-gate, where he returned to consciousness about 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was suffering with concussion of the brain yesterday, but no serious results are expected. He had been somewhat intoxicated and slipped and fell on the sidewalk where he was found, and in falling his head struck against a stone. His name is William Gow, and he is a bricklayer.

Newspaper Advertising Agency.

We take pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of our readers the popular advertising agency of Messrs. I. N. Hudson & Co., No. 21, Park Row, New York city. This firm has been long and favorably known to the mercantile world, and their close attention to the wants of those entrusting their advertisements to their care has won for them an enviable reputation. Messrs. Hudson & Co., we have no hesitancy in saying, are thoroughly acquainted with their business, and are deserving of the patronage which they have already secured. Thoroughly reliable in all their transactions, and being acquainted with the wants of their patrons, those desiring anything in their line will find it to their interest to consult them in all confidence. They represent newspapers all over the country, and have ample facilities to place before the masses any advertising notices which may be given them. Merchants, manufacturers, and agents alike, will receive the same courteous treatment which has characterized their transactions in the past. They are energetic, intelligent, sound in judgment and worthy of every confidence.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Narrow Escape of Four Men.

Dr. Czarneckie, fall master of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, has a Schindery located on Girty's Run road near Evergreen, where he disposes of the bodies of dead animals, which he removes from the two cities. On last Saturday the boiler connected with his establishment blew up doing considerable damage. Four men who were standing near by narrowly escaped with their lives.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

A Man Arrested on Suspicion of Being the Party Wanted.

On Friday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Monongahela Savings Bank, on the corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, by an unknown man who was trying to unlock the front door. Officer Davis noticed the individual and arrested him, but as he was very strong, the would be burglar made his escape. A description of him was given to the detectives, and on Saturday night a man by the name of Thos. Scott was taken into custody on suspicion of being the party sought. He was captured on Fifth avenue by detectives O'Mara and Demmel and corner-man McGovern and taken to the lock-up. Scott answers exactly the description given by officer Davis, including a scar upon the face, and the arresting officers are positive that they have the right man. It is alleged that Scott has figured rather conspicuously in breaking open a safe at Beaver, and that he is wanted at that place.

THE COLUMBIA CONDUIT CO.

They Expect to be in Operation in a Few Weeks.

It appears that a new system of tactics is to be adopted by the Columbia Conduit Company in flowing oil through their pipes. Since the fate of the Pipe Line bill in the Legislature seems to have been determined upon, measures have been taken by the stockholders of the Conduit Company toget to work again. What plan of operations they will adopt has not been made public, but it is said that oil will be flowing from the tanks through the pipes in a few weeks at the farthest.

The company regards the action of the Legislature as favorable to them, and claim that it has given them a monopoly of the trade, which they will secure to themselves. This done, a large and lucrative business they think, can be built up, which will be more remunerative than that of the past, when they were in successful operation.

PRISON BOARD MEETING.

$50,000 Appropriated for the Work House Improvements.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny county Board of Prison Inspectors was held on Saturday morning, Judge Sterrett in the chair

Sheriff Hare present. Judges Sterrett, Kirkpatrick, Collier White, Stowe and Ewing, Sheriff Hare, Secretary Warner, Mayor McCarthy and Commissioner Lashel.

The first business which came up before the meeting was the confirmation of the appointment of a Deputy Jail Warden and on motion of Mayor McCarthy the appointment of Mr. W. H. Gray was unanimously confirmed.

A communication was read from the Board of Managers of the Work House, asking for an appropriation of $50,000 of the liquor license fund in the hands of the Treasurer, for the purpose of completing projected improvements and maintenance for the year 1875.

The communication was received and filed and a resolution adopted granting the appropriation asked for.

Bills to the amount of $630.69 were approved, after which the Board adjourned.

W. C. T. U.

Interesting Meeting Yesterday.

One of the most interesting meetings which this organization has held for several weeks convened at the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, yesterday. It had been announced a week previous that Mrs. Dr. J. Campbell would lecture on "Conflict," and though the day was exceedingly inclement, she was greeted with a large audience. The lady handled her subject in a masterly manner, and at times was very eloquent. She spoke with a great deal of feeling and held her hearers almost spell-bound to the close of her remarks. After she had taken her seat a motion was made and unanimously carried that the lecture be prepared for publication. Following this Mrs. A. W. Black gave an account of the Philadelphia Convention and of the visit of the delegation to Harrisburg, which was very interesting. Addresses were also delivered by Mrs. Matchett and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Since the plan of having a lady designated to lecture, at these Sunday afternoon meetings, has been adopted, the attendance has been increasing, so that the room is always crowded. Miss Lee Starr has been appointed to speak next Sabbath on the subject of "The Drunkard's Home."

THE MARKET COMMITTEE.

The Report to be Made to Councils.

The Market Committee will present the following report to Councils to-day, of the receipts and expenditures of the markets for January and February:

RECEIPTS.	
Jannary 9, Diamond markets	$ 493 50
January 20, Fifth ward markets	20 10
January 27, Fifth avenue markets	100 40
January 31, South Side markets	158 34
February 9, Diamond markets	490 00
February 20, Fifth ward markets	25 00
February 27, Fifth avenue markets	85 00
February 31, South Side markets	132 16
Total	$1,511 50
Appropriation No. 9	$6,000 00
Expenditures to date	983 50
Unexpended balance	$5,016 50
Appropriation No. 20	$ 400 00
Expenditures to date	52 10
Unexpended balance	$ 347 90
Appropriation No. 27	$1,500 00
Expenditures to date	290 50
Unexpended balance	$2,009 50

RECEIPTS.	*January.*	*February.*
Diamond market	$8,914 64	$1,110 09
Fifth avenue market	209 31	175 71
Fifth ward market	122 25	3 50
South Side market	366 25	419 00

Superintendent Caskey will present his report in which he makes the following suggestion, which is worthy of attention: "I again desire to draw your attention to the condition of the paving in the Diamond square. Last Summer an ordinance was passed for repairing the same, but owing it was said to the scarcity of money, the matter was postponed. You can but expect a decrease in the revenue unless something is done. During the year 1874 there were eleven stalls vacant, with the prospects of more this year. A new pavement of a better description than the old worn out cobblestone now in use would have the tendency to remedy this and make the back stalls more desirable."

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....A regular meeting of Councils will be held to-day.

....Ex-President Fillmore died one year ago yesterday.

....Appearances at present indicate a repetition of the snow blockade of the railroads experienced one year ago to-day.

....Everything was quiet at Turtle Creek at last accounts. Sheriff Hare sent out a Deputy on Saturday to view the situation, who reported no further disturbances.

....The Wylie Avenue Commission met at the Controllers office on Saturday and filled the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. Hagan, Esq., by the election of Mr. E. P. Jones.

....Messrs. W. D. Wood & Co., of McKeesport, are building an addition to their extensive works, which, when completed, will give employment to fifteen or twenty more hands.

....Charles Ross, who was crushed between two cars at the outer depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. on last Wednesday, is recovering. At the time he was thought to have been fatally injured.

....Oh! the snow, the snow, the beautiful snow!" It confronts our optics wherever we go. Enough is enough, but too much is no jest. Oh! weather clerk, weather clerk, "give us a rest!"

....Two new postoffices will be opened this morning—one at Castle Shannon, at which place Mr. McKean will act as postmaster, and the other at Fair Haven, which will be in charge of Mr. Roggerson.

....The Pennsylvania Company has reduced the fare from Chicago to Baltimore to $8—which is $2 less than the Baltimore & Ohio road, and with thirty-nine miles less travel. The railroad fight is getting warm.

....G. C. Littleton had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner McCandless on Saturday on a charge of selling liquor without paying a special tax thereon. As he was blind he was discharged on payment of the tax.

....John Mathews, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, was fined ten dollars and costs Saturday for allowing a horse to be worked in one of the cars, having a sore shoulder.

....The wise man saith in his heart: "Verily I will clear the snow from my walk, peradventure it may not become sloppy." But the fool and the sluggard tucketh his pants into his boot-tops and remarketh: "Let 'er melt."

....The revival meetings which have been in progress at East Liberty have met with unprecedented success in that part of the city. Public gatherings at the churches have been discontinued, and cottage prayer meetings are to be held during the present week.

....Affairs at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works on Saturday were quiet and the colored puddlers were allowed to work without being molested. A guard of five policemen are still kept on the premises, but it is thought there are no indications of any further trouble at present.

....The amount of revenue collections in this district last month reached the sum of $77,260.90, of which $39,094.72 were from tobacco, snuff and cigars, $6,184.86 from fermented liquors, and the blance from distilled spirits.

....Mr. Templeton Patterson, of Mifflin township, was waited on by an unknown individual on last Thursday night who pointed a revolver at his head and compelled them to hand over about sixty or seventy dollars in greenbacks.

....About twelve o'clock on Saturday the law office of A. J. P. Jack Esq., Mo. 45 Grant street, was robbed of a revolver and about $150 worth of jewelry. A man was arrested in the afternoon by officer Heger on suspicion of being the guilty party.

....The strike among the coal miners along the Pan Handle Railroad is at an end and the old miners have agreed to go to work at three cents per bushel. The introduction of Italian miners at the Grant works of Messrs. Negley & Co. is said to have brought about this state of affairs.

....An alarm of fire was struck from box 136, corner of Neville and Thirteenth street, South Side, at twenty minutes past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was caused by a slight fire in a church near the location of the box from which the alarm was given. The loss was inconsiderable.

....About two o'clock yesterday morning burglars attempted to enter Gies' shoe store, Kenneweg's grocery, Gordon's saloon, and Durant's liquor store, all on Chestnut street, near Main alley, Birmingham, but they did not succeed in getting into any of the stores. They were finally frightened away.

....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have an agent at the Chamber of Commerce rooms hereafter from twelve to one o'clock each day, from whom all information concerning rates of freight, &c., can be obtained. The Connellsville Company are making similar preparations to have a representative there also.

....A billiard match has been announced to come off between Billy Dodds of this city, and J. B. Bessinger of Chicago, one week from next Saturday night. The contestants have agreed to play a French carom game of five hundred points within two hours, for $250 a side—Bessinger to give Dodds one hundred and twenty-five points.

....The Young Men's Christian Association will hold union meetings at the following places on the South Side: To-night, at the Walton street M. E. church; Tuesday evening, at the Baptist church, Nineteenth street; Thursday evening, at the Eighteenth street Methodist church, and on Friday evening in the Bingham street M. E. church.

....Last Saturday Detective Cupples was engaged in hunting up a couple who was said to have eloped from the parental roof at Little Washington, but was not found when he learned that they had been legally married by Alderman D. L. Smith of Allegheny, on the ninth day of last November. On hearing this, the father of the bride boiled over but he was induced by the officer to make the best of it.

....A little child, two years old, daughter of Mr. Mitchell, who resides at the head of Arch street, Allegheny, died of small-pox on Saturday. No undertaker could be procured to bury the child or furnish a hearse or any carriages for the funeral, and Health officer Hoch buried the remains himself, coffining them and taking them to St. Mary's cemetery in a buggy. The coal oil with which the child were burned by the Health officer.

....On Saturday morning Miss Josephine Medon was charged with disorderly conduct before Deputy Mayor Barker, of the South Side by Mrs. Nicholas Willard. The complaint alleges that during the morning hours of the choir of St. Michael's Church, in the Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, and that after the rehersal the other evening the accused acted very disorderly on the street by calling her vile names and striking her with a music book.

....The Allegheny city pest-house, located at Claremont, now contains three smallpox patients. One of these—James King by name—was received a week or ten days ago. The second one, a woman, has just been applying at the health-office in this city for shelter on Thursday, and finding no refuge on this side, was taken in by the Allegheny authorities. The third one was also taken up yesterday. He was also from this city, and was found wandering our streets.

....On Saturday an application was made in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 for a *mandamus* on Mayor McCarthey by Jacob H. Walter, Esq., to His Honor to issue a warrant in favor of the petitioner for the sum of $550.53 for work done in January on the Highland avenue reservoir. An alternative *mandamus* was issued, returnable next Saturday. The Mayor will file his answer to-day and will probably give as his reason for not signing the warrant that he believes the contractor on the reservoir has already been overpaid.

....It will be remembered that in the breach of promise case between Mrs. McAfee and William Scott, which was tried last week that Mr. Robert H. Lindsay testified in substance, that he had been induced by the plaintiff to see the defendant and persuade him to pay her a certain sum to relieve him from the engagement, and that he did pay said plaintiff five dollars with the understanding that this would end the matter. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. McAfee entered an information against young Lindsay for perjury, alleging that his testimony was utterly false. The defendant was arrested and released on $1,000 bail for a hearing next Friday.

....The city warrants, which are issued, are endorsed "payable August 10th." As the first batch of warrants issued has no date fixed for their redemption and have now passed out of the hands of first holders, the object of the red ink endorsement is, First—To prevent the holder from suing the city for interest for the deferred payment, and Second—As the "interest" debt has a legal priority, to secure actual cash to meet it, instead of paper "promises to pay" which would be the case if the redemption of the "warrants" was not fixed after August 1st, as that is the last day rebate is allowed for prompt payment of taxes. By this means those who have been purchasing warrants at a more or less heavy shave, can use the warrants in payment of taxes prior to that time.

PERSONAL.

***W. H. Gray has been appointed Deputy warden at the jail for the ensuing year.

***Father Christie will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the St. Vincent De Paul Society, of Allegheny, in the evening of St. Patrick's Day.

***Rev. L. McGuire, of the Bingham street M. E. Church, South Side, will preach his farewell sermon to his congregation next Sabbath.

***We are indebted to Representative Long for copies of bills which are now before the House, and to which reference has heretofore been made.

***Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec has been called to Baltimore to take some action relative to the question of the division of the community of Sisters of Mercy of this diocese.

***Mr. E. Meyers, of the well known pork firm of E. H. Myers & Co., of this city, has recently returned to this city from Chicago, where he has been engaged for the last two or three months in packing hogs.

***Squire Verner, of Baldwin township, the oldest Justice of the Peace in Allegheny county, is lying quite ill at his residence. He is now over eighty years of age, and it is said his present illness is his first attack of severe sickness.

....George F. Lndwick, the McKeesport man who drew $19,000 from the Louisville lottery, is lifted by it from moderate financial means to comparative affluence. He presides over a feed store in the borough and is spoken of as being in every way worthy of his luck.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Andrew Ackley vs. the steam tug "Leopard," in admiralty, and the same vs. the steam tug "Little Giant." On motion of Rogers & Oliver, proctors, Patterson & Bishop allowed to intervene in each of said cases.

Barr & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of all liens.

J. Klee & Bro., et. al. vs. J. H. and J. E. Meharg. On petition of John Meharg, and by consent of the solicitor for petitioning creditors and debtors, and on motion of Josiah Cohen, Esq., solicitor, leave was granted to discontinue these proceedings.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

In the case of Pearley H. Lawrence vs. Thomas M. Patterson, an alleged infringement on a machine for cutting oil well casing when in the well, argument on behalf of the plaintiff by Thomas B. Kerr, Esq., and further argument continued until to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

Smith & Sons vs. Marshall & Co. On motion of T. B. Kerr, Esq., H. Bostwick, Esq., was appointed special examiner to take testimony.

John H. Bailey, assignee, vs. H. C. Bowers. The Court ordered that the defendant assign a certain mortgage to the complainant as assignee, upon payment to the defendant of the sum of $500.

Duffey & Wells vs. the steamboat "Ingomar." In admiralty. Decision of the District Court affirmed awarding the libellants $703.89 damages and a final decree made in the case.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

A final order was made in the matter of the application of the German United Evangelical Church, of Allegheny, for a charter.

A final order was made in the matter of the application of the St. Alphonsus Beneficial Society of Pittsburgh, for amendment of charter.

In the divorce case of Harriet C. Hess vs. Chas. W. Hess, A. F. Alexander was appointed commissioner.

Trial List for To-day.

Rafferty, Pres't, vs. Spear & Co.
Schultzman, executor, vs. Bohlen et al.
Watson vs. city of Pittsburgh.
Mundorff vs. Evans et al.
Delinbach vs. Hill.
Sohn vs. Buffum.
Kern vs. Herron.
McMichael vs. Hays, Jr.
McClarren vs. Fullerton.
Sands vs. McCagh et al.
McClure & Co. vs. Riddle.
Hughes vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of R. & J. Watson vs. Wm. H. Brown, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $8,952.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *ex rel.* Jacob H. Walters vs. William C. McCarthy, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh. Petition for mandamus presented and alternative mandamus awarded returnable on the 13th inst.

Anna C. Roeser by her next friend vs. Philip Roeser; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded returnable the first Monday in April.

Louisa Deckler by her next friend vs. Charles Deckler; libel in divorce on the ground of alleged adulterous practices Subpœna awarded returnable the first Monday in April.

Trial List for To-day.

McBroom vs. Homestead Bank.
Cochran vs. Sims et al.
Pentecost vs. Kraus.
Hastings vs. Frazier Bros.
Gerwig & Co. vs. O'Toole.
Hitty vs. Frey.
Carnahan vs. Ward.
Hale vs. Friend.
McVay, Walker & Co. vs. Pittsburgh Ch. M. & T. Co.
Davin vs. Murphy.
Molinari vs. Cavenagh.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Bernard Speh, found guilty of selling liquor without license, on oath of William Boss, was fined one hundred dollars and costs.

Edward Brannon, found guilty on oath of Mary Bosch, of fornication and bastardy, was sentenced to pay the usual fine and costs and be imprisoned for six months.

Commonwealth vs. Teddy Finn and John Finn, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of Bridget Lavelle, and found guilty of simple assault and battery. John Finn was fined 50 cents and costs and sent to the Workhouse for one year. The other defendant was fined the same amount and costs and sent to the Reform School.

Wm. Riley, indicted on oath of Patrick Mulholland, for aggravated assault and battery, and found guilty of simple assault and battery, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
McCloy et al.	Elijah Barker et al.
Fred. Heyle (2)	James Daugherty.
A. Larimee et al.	John Gleason.
Wm. Miller.	Julius Prager.
Geo. Leavenworth.	E. DeRoy.
W. H. Ray.	Valentine Greens.
Mary Shaffer.	John White et al.
William Hall.	Henry Creider.
Charles Temberice.	Wm. Monnell.

J. W. M'William's et al.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Legislative Notes—Bills of Local Interest.

The "Bigelow Act" for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class, has been reported from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and is on its way to final passage.

There is an act before the Legislature which authorizes cities of the second class to increase their indebtedness one per cent above seven per cent under the following provisions, that the ordinance shall be originally published for four consecutive weeks daily in two city papers, the purpose for which the money is to be used by distinctly stated; the ordinance passed by a two-third vote of all the members in each branch, provision be made for the levy of a tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal in thirty years.

There is also an act providing the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania before the House, but it will not likely be reached for final action this session. It is an elaborate bill, and was prepared by a commission, at the request of the Anti-Monopoly Convention.

There is also another act, one section of which is as follows—which explains the bill:

SECTION 2. Such corporations as are engaged in the business of mining or purchasing and selling coal known as bituminous coal, as distinguished from anthracite coal, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be a class separate and distinct, for the purpose of incorporation, from those engaged in the business of mining or purchasing and selling anthracite coal.

Church folks will be interested in knowing that bona fide regular police can be appointed by Camp meeting association—that is, if the bill to that effect, which is now before the Legislature, passes. One section of the act provides that "Such camp ground police shall, when on duty, severally wear a metallic shield with the words "camp police" and the name of the association for which appointed inscribed thereon, and such shield shall always be worn in plain view except when employed as detectives."

Another act—a copy of which is before us—empowers School Directors "to fix the salaries of County Superintendents at any sum they may deem a fair compensation for the labor to be performed but the amount of such salary in all cases when fixed in excess of two dollars for each school and one dollar for each square mile of territory within the limits of a county, is hereby directed and required to be deducted from its own share of the general State appropriation for common school purposes."

TEMPERANCE.

The State Convention—The Resolutions Adopted.

At the State Temperance Convention, which closed its session in Harrisburg on Friday, a series of resolutions was adopted, of which the following is a synopsis:

The first recites that the traffic in intoxicating drinks has always worked evil.

Second. The people of two-thirds of the counties of the State have voted to suppress the evil.

Third. Protests earnestly against the repeal of the law, which it is claimed has been productive of very salutary results.

Fourth. Provided for a thorough organization of the State in the interests of prohibition.

Fifth. Declares that the only reliance for entire protection and stability in efforts to suppress the traffic consists in securing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting such traffic, and recommends the friends of temperance to cast their ballots only for candidates for office, who can pledge themselves for constitutional prohibition.

Sixth. Instructing the State central committee on resolutions to present to the Senate and the Governor the action of the convention and take such other action as may aid in the prevention of the repeal of the local option law.

Seventh. Protests against the action of the House in passing the repealing bill and reminds the members who voted for it that a day of reckoning was coming.

Eighth. Appeals to Senators to refuse to repeal the law.

Ninth. Declares that the religious organizations of the State are derelict in duty to the cause of temperance, especially those of them that permit their members to engage in the manufactore or sale of intoxicating liquors, or who suffer their property or means to be used for these sinful purposes, and entreats them to purge themselves from this stigma on their profession.

Ninth. Declares any law protecting the rum traffic utterly wrong and immoral.

Tenth. Insists that a law which attempts to regulate the evil by a promise of license in order to derive a revenue, becomes an accomplice in the vice and crimes resulting therefrom, and is primarily responsible for 50,000 deaths annually.

Eleventh. Condemns the practice of physicians administering liquors to patients.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral:
$20,000 to loan on mortgages.
For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.
GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

For Turkish and Russian Baths, go to Dr. Greenwalt's, No. 11 Wylie avenue.

BILL IN EQUITY.

The Borough of McKeesport Files a Bill in Equity vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 on Saturday by the borough of McKeesport through its attorneys against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, alleging that the respondent violated the law in hypothecating certain bonds of the borough which the Railroad Company held. The complainant sets forth that by an Act of Assembly passed April 26, 1854, the provisions of a previous act were extended to the boroughs of McKeesport and Birmingham, authorizing each to subscribe for two thousand shares of stock of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, and to issue bonds to said Company for the amount of stock sosubscribed. That on August 30, 1856, under the authority of the act, the borough of McKeesport did subscribe for two thousand shares of stock to the railroad company, and issued its bonds for the same, bearing date of September 1st, 1855 payable to defendant or bearer, thirty days after date, with semi-annual coupons attached for interest thereon, at six per cent. per annum. That by the several acts of assembly authorizing the subscription, the defendant was not authorized to sell the bonds of the borough at any rate below the amount which would make them par—at seven per cent. per annum, thus making $5 5-7 per cent. as the minimum at which the bonds might be sold. That on or about October 5th, 1857, defendant borrowed from Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers, then doing business in Pittsburgh, $11,750, giving its promissory notes for the same, and also pledging and hypothecating to Bell & Co., as collateral security for the payment of the notes, $47,000 of the borough bonds with the coupons attached, with authority in default of payment of the notes at maturity, to deliver the bonds to Work, Young & McCouch, of Philadelphia, and cause them to be sold at the market price, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the notes. That defendants made default in the payment of the notes, and that the bonds were hypothecated, and thrown upon the market and sold for about nine per cent., including the accrued interest, at the rate of about seven cents on the dollar, the whole amounting to only about $4,382.50. Thompson, Bell & Co. purchased the bonds.

The complainant alleges that hypothecating the bonds in this way was in violation of law and greatly injurious to the plaintiff. It is therefore prayed that defendant may be required to appear and answer fully, and that a decree may be made by the Court directing that the subscription by the borough to the capital stock of the Company may be cancelled, that defendant may be directed to surrender and deliver to plaintiff any and all bonds of the borough remaining in the possession of the Railroad Company, and that defendant may be instructed to pay amount with interest of bonds sold to Thompson, Bell & Co.

SNOW.

The Storm of Yesterday.

Those misguided innocents, who entertained an idea that the weather clerk had concluded to favor us with no more snow storms this season, must have been greatly chagrined yesterday when the feathery flakes commenced to fall in a way that gave indications of one of the heaviest storms of the period. And so it proved to be, the snow kept falling from morning until midnight with a persistency worthy of a better cause. The heaviest part of the storm came at night and it was especially aggravating to church going car drivers and pedestrians, who were called to leave cosy firesides and brave the elements. We fear "the beautiful snow" was voted a fraud in many quarters. The plety of the car drivers and conductors was especially taxed, and it is, perhaps, putting it mildly to say that the atmosphere in the neighborhood of these toilers was suspiciously sulphurous. Job, that great and good man, was never a car driver on a night when the snow "falling so silently and softly," lodged a drift in each of his eyes, and blocked up the track. The equanimity of the ancient patriach would certainly have been somewhat ruffled under such circumstances, and hence the C. D's should be allowed a little swing. They will have company this morning, we opine, when some of our merchandizing men start to business, and find the awnings in front of their establishments wrecked by the weight of snow. Some of the more prudent storekeepers were busily engaged last night in relieving their awnings of the weight, but others who were not so thoughtful will have reason to remember their neglect, as in many places throughout the city last night the awnings succumbed.

Police Headquarters where was a matter of extreme difficulty, and the snow brigade will have plenty of work to-day in complying with the law compelling the sidewalks to be cleared.

The trains on some of the railroads were delayed last night, and general inconvenience and trouble was experienced from this latest visitation of the "feathery flakes." It was one of the heaviest storms of the season, and "Old Probs" is charged with bad faith, in that the "etherial mildness" he gave us a few days ago, was supposed to be an indication that the spinal column of Winter had been fractured. But "it's a long lane that has no turn" and this long Winter some day, perhaps, will give place to Spring, which is a consummation to be devoutly wished for.

THE ENGLISH CLASSICS.

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The English Classics, each book complete, well printed, good paper, will be sent to any reader of the GAZETTE, post paid, by return mail, at the following prices: Shakespeare, 50 cents; Byron, 50; Scott, 25; Goldsmith, 20; Burns, 25; Arabian Nights, 25; Milton, 25; Cowper, 25; Wordsworth, 25; Moore, 25. The cheapest books ever published. Inclose the money in a letter to Hazzard & Son, Booksellers and Publishers, Monongahela City, Pa. Select from the entire poems of the author named, illustrated with notes and index.

Uterine Diseases.

By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to females, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements, immoderations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all important that the physician should be able to closely discriminate between these afflictions, as some of them are directly opposite in their nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the urine in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician of experience in this way knows, and can at once perceive the difference between these and healthy conditions.

And in treating these complaints especially, he must ever keep in mind those pathological differences, and prescribe such remedies as are adapted to the evacuation or restore the diminished secretions; remove the morbid conditions, and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effects of this kind of treatment will be realized in a far short time, and as a